INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. ✱ REGD. NO. B 1068.

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals to help Indian Insurance Companies.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XVII NO. 176--- BOMBAY FRIDAY JULY 26 1929 ONE ANNA

STORM IN LORDS OVER LLOYD'S RESIGNATION

Tory Peers Jeer Socialist Cabinet for Incompetence

"CRIME" OF NEGOTIATING WITH NATIONALISTS!

—:o:—

Lord Passefield and Lord Parmoor "Bullied"

LONDON, July 25.

The House of Lords gave precedence to a motion of Lord Salisbury drawing attention to Lord Lloyd's resignation.

Lord Salisbury described the Government's action as "abrupt change of policy" and hoped that the Government would realise the serious shock i thad given to the stability of our policy with regard to Egypt. In view of the dramatic stroke that had resounded in every quarter of the globe public opinion not merely in Britain but in Dominions also was entitled to know its reason. He asked if the Government had consulted the Dominions and declared that the question was a test of the capacity of the Socialist Government to rise to the height of Imperial problems.

LORD PARMOOR'S REPLY.

Lord Parmoor replying reaffirmed Labour policy of 1924 Government towards Egypt and said it was always desired, while reserving certain points like international questions and Sudan, that arrangements should be made to enable Egypt to become an independent sovereign country as regards internal affairs.

With regard to international or foreign matters the continuity of policy towards Egypt would remain unchanged.

REMINDED OF CHAMBERLAIN DESPATCH.

Lord Parmoor asked Lord Salisbury to bear in mind the despatch from Sir Austen Chamberlain to Lord Lloyd on May 28.

Lord Salisbury and Lord Birkenhead demanded that the despatch should be published.

Lord Parmoor declined and said Mr. Henderson would make a fuller statement in the House of Commons to-morrow whereupon Lord Salisbury admitted the cognisance of the despatch but did not consider that it justified Government's action.

Lord Parmoor denied hat Lord Lloyd was treated with discourtesy or that the resignation had been "provoked."

LORD READING HAS HIS SAY.

Lord Reading said he was greatly disappointed with Lord Parmoor's reply. He asked whether it was fact that there had been no change of policy firstly as regards reserved points and Sudan and secondly regarding Egyptian internal affairs.

Lord Parmoor replied to the first question: "I think so" and to second question: "Change in procedure perhaps."—Reuter.

ONLY CARRYING OUT BRITAIN'S INTENTIONS.

Lord Passfield said that in this as in other matters there had been as much communication as practicable with the Dominions and India but the House must not imagine that the Dominions and India were or could be consulted about the step.

Lord Lloyd took and time did not permit telegraphic communication. Furthermore when a resignation had been tendered it was impossible to have further consultation in that connection. Lord Passfield added as regards reserved points and Sudan there had been no change of policy by this Government compared with the declared policies of successive previous governments. Moreover the Government hoped to effect with Egypt relation as regards self-government which successive Governments had repeatedly stated to be their intention.—Reuter.

LABOUR GOVT. BENCHES BULLIED

LONDON, July 25.

Echo of what is a virtual dismissal of Lord Lloyd by Labour Government was heard in the House of Lords to-day when there was a regular storm.

Labour Government was accused of committing the greatest scandal that was ever witnessed. Lord Lloyd found vigorous defenders in Lords Salisbury, Reading, Brentford and Carson. The Government benches were simply bullied and Lord Carson twitted Lord Passfield and Lord Parmoor for their alleged ignorance of the procedure of the House of Lords.

BIRKENHEAD'S WARNING TO LABOUR.

Lord Birkenhead asserted that real reason why Lord Lloyd resigned was that he discovered that negotiations were proceeding between Labour Government and Egyptian Nationalists without Lord Lloyd knowing about it. Lord Birkenhead said that if this was the case then he had no hesitation in condemning it as a scandal than which there could be nothing more scandalous and warned Labour Government that this action of theirs will have Imperial repercussions thereby threatening a revolt by the Dominions in protest. The establishment of a precedent of this character affecting anybody in Lord Lloyd's position, declared Lord Birkenhead, was creating dangerous situation.

LLOYD DEFIES EVEN TORY GOVERNMENT.

In the manwhile a disclosure is made by the "Daily Herald" that when Mr. Henderson was reading the Egyptian files he discovered that Lord Lloyd was unwilling to carry out even Sir Austen Chamberlain's policy holding it to be too liberal. Lord Lloyd's intrepretation of Egyptian Treaty, as recorded in his notes in time of Conservative Government, it is declared, showed that His Lordship conceded Egypt minimum even under the Treaty. This attitude, it is said, made it difficult to entrust Lord Lloyd with new policy which Labour Government had under consideration.—Free Press Beam Service.

TEXT OF LLOYD'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION

—:o:—

In consequence of the request of Lord Lloyd his letter of resignation to Mr. Henderson has been published. The letter says: "Since my return from Egypt I have been thinking over, in the light of my recent conversation with you, the situation caused by the advent of the new Government in England and the policy which, I understand, is to be pursued with regard to Egyptian affairs. I had every hope and desire to continue to serve under the new administration; but I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that my views are not likely to be in sufficient harmony with yours to enable me conscientiously to discharge my duties to His Majesty's Government."

Mr. Henderson, in reply, says that the Government fully recognise the

(Continued on page 7.)

BABU GURDIT SINGH

—:o:—

Police Raid House in Calcutta

PEOPLES' INSURANCE CO'S ROOM BROKEN OPEN

CALCUTTA, July 25.

Police searched the house of Babu Gurdit Singh, who was convicted under Section 107, for delivering a speech thereby inciting the people of Jamshedpur to violence in connection with the arrest of Ojadhar Singh, on the strength of a warrant from the Punjab.

Ojadhar was found near Baba Gurdit's house and was taken in to custody. Police broke open the room of the People's Insurance Company situated in the house of Gurdit Singh who is now at Jamshedpur.

It is understood nothing incriminating has been found.—A.P.

DR. SATYAPAL'S CONVICTION

—:o:—

APPEAL FILED IN LAHORE COURT

LAHORE, July 25.

Mr. Gokaldhand Narang, M.L.C., filed at the High Court an appeal against the order of Delhi Magistrate sentencing Dr. Satyapal to two years rigorous imprisonment for delivering alleged seditious speech at Delhi.—A. P.

CHINA AND RUSSIA

—:o:—

Mr. Wang's Statement

READY TO NEGOTIATE WITH SOVIET

LONDON, July 25.

Shanghai.—The Foreign Minister Mr. Wang, in an interview, stated that China was willing and was prepared to open negotiations with the Soviet Government. She was now awaiting Russian suggestions with regard to the procedure.—Reuter.

SOVIET PLENIPOTENTIARY AT HARBIN

—:o:—

LONDON, July 24.

Shanghai.—A message from Nanking says that M. Serebriakoff, the Soviet Plenipotentiary, has arrived at Harbin where, it is expected, direct Sino-Russian negotiations to settle the Eastern Railway dispute will be opened very soon.—Reuter.

JAPAN PERMITS TRANSPORT OF TROOPS

—:o:—

LONDON, July 24.

Tokio.—The War Office has instructed the Commander of the Manchuria garrison to permit the transport of troops and military supplies on the South Manchurian Railway as long as Sino-Russian warfare has not broken out.—Reuter.

SPECIAL MEETING OF A.I.C.C

—:o:—

Prominent Members Reach Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, July 25.

The influx of members for the All-India Congress Committee meeting commenced from this morning. Among the members who are arriving to-night would be Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Dr. Ansari. Mahatma Gandhi is arriving early to-morrow.

Except Dr. Ansari, all the members of the Working Committee would stay at Anand Bhawan, the residence of Pandit Motilal Nehru, arrangements for others having been made elsewhere. Out of about 364 members of the All-India Congress Committee about 175 are expected to attend the meeting.

POLICE REPORTERS TO BE ADMITTED.

An application was also made to-day on behalf of the Police for the admission of Police reporters, and it is reported that the General Secretary had given instructions to issue passes to them on payment of Rs. 5 for each ticket, which is the rate fixed for highest class of visitors.

A meeting of the Working Committee, it is understood, will be held to-morrow morning in Anand Bhawan.—Free Press.

—:o:—

TO WALK OUT OR NOT TO WALK OUT

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, July 25.

It is difficult to forecast the decision of the All-India Congress Committee on the main question, namely, the resignation from the legislatures for consideration of which it is specially meeting at Allahabad to-morrow.

NON-VIOLENT DIRECT ACTION!

Mr. Hoskoppa Krishna Rao of Karnataka will, however, move 'that the business of the House be adjourned for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., the advisability of convening a special session of the Congress for considering the situation created by the various recent political happenings in the country with a view to the immediate adoption by the Congress of a full non-violent Non-co-operation including the boycott of Councils or any such programme of direct action.'

CONTINUITY OF WORK.

Mr. Balakrishna Sharma of the United Provinces will move that with a view to ensure the fundamental continuity in political work of the Indian National Congress no change be effected at present in the programme of work to be followed inside the various legislatures in the country and he would further urge that the members of the provincial and central legislatures returned on Congress ticket should be asked to carry out the instructions contained in a resolution of the Calcutta Congress by making every effort inside the legislatures.

LEADERS DEPART FOR ALLAHABAD

—:o:—

NAGPUR, July 25.

Barrister M. V. Abhyankar and Dr. Khare, M. L. C., from Nagpur and Mr. M. S. Aney, M. L. A. and B. G. Khaparde from Berar left Nagpur to-day for Allahabad to attend the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. Dr. Moonje, M. L. A., is not attending.—A. P.

BENGAL MEMBERS LEAVE FOR ALLAHABAD

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, July 25

A large contingent of Bengal members of the A.I.C.C. about 34 in number, left for Allahabad to-day to attend its meeting.

A batch of 21 left this afternoon by the Lahore Express. Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Messrs. J. M. Sen Gupta, Subhas Bose, Dr. B. C. Roy, N. C. Chunder Altafally by the Bombay Mail and Messrs. Satyendra Mitra Kiran Sankar Roy, Dr. Kumudsankar Roy, Nilkantha Dass and others by the Punjab Mail.—Free Press.

(Continued from column 5.)

mainly corroboroted the evidence of Ubaidali.

The Court adjourned till to-morrow.

MUZAFFAR AHMED TO BE MEDICALLY EXAMINED.

It is understood that the medical examination of Muzaffar Ahmed will be held to-morrow. As this accused is unrepresented difficulties might arise about holding a sitting in his absence. Muzaffar Ahmed told the court that the jail authorities had told him that he should not attend Court from to-morrow so as to be under medical observation for some time.—A. P.

MEERUT CASE

Hutchinson Absent from Court Owing to Illness

—:o:—

DANGE'S LETTERS TO EDITORS OBJECTED TO

MEERUT, July 25.

The hearing of the alleged conspiracy case was resumed to-day. At the outset Mr. Sinha drew the attention of the court to a passage appearing in the Court's order on Mr. Jhabwalla's application that other counsel dissociated themselves from the application. Messrs. Sinha, Chakravarty and Chagla pointed out that they did not dissociate themselves but their attitude was one of neutrality. Magisterial order was accordingly amended.

Questioned by the Court Counsel Jhabwalla said he would move appeal only if there was compulsory gap of seven days. If the proceedings were not stayed he would not prosecute appeal.

Accused Spratt and Joglekar were present at to-day's hearing but Hutchinson who is reported to be ill, was absent.

Mr. Sinha on behalf of the accused stated that the defence did not have the right to raise objection against the procedure. He indicated that at later stage other accused might raise objection of jury and they therefore reserved their right. Counsel for Jhabwalla having declared that he would not prosecute the appeal the Court resumed recording prosecution evidence.

INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Nripendranath Moitra, Inspector of Police, Dacca, examined by Mr. J. P. Mitra deposed to his having searched the offices of the Workers and Peasants Party of Bengal, the Textile Workers Union, the Cotton Mill Workers Union and the Seavengers Union at Dacca on March 20. Among the documents alleged to have been recovered were posters headed "All Power to Union of Workers and Peasants" and "Land for Peasants and Bread for Workers" also printed pamphlets of the Workers and Peasants Party of Bengal, 249 copies of "Ganavani" which the prosecution counsel alleged was the weekly organ of the Workers and Peasants Party, three pamphlets headed "Some Aspects of Indian Socialism" and a copy of "Call to Action."

Profullakumar Mitter, a search witness, corroborated in the main the statements of Inspector Moitra.

DANGE'S LETTERS TO EDITORS OBJECTED TO

Earlier in the morning accused Dange submitted a letter to the Court addressed to the Editors of the "Hindustan Times" and two other papers supplementing the report published in the "Hindustan Times" of the proceedings of the 23rd instant. Dange said that his submissions on that date had not been fully reported. The Court held that press reports could not be supplemented by the accused and returned the letters to Dange.

The next witness called in was S. V. Brahmacharya, Sub-Inspector of Police, who stated that he searched the house of accused B. C. Bassak in Dacca. Among the documents recovered in the possession of the accused were Labour Monthly, Illustrated History of Russian Revolution, article on Lenin in Bengali, a list of organisations and special numbers of International Press Correspondence, Notes on Chemistry and Aerial Warfare.

PROCEEDINGS TO CONTINUE.

Counsel for Jhabwalla on reconsideration notified to Court that he had made up his mind to file appeal against Magistrate's order rejecting demand for jury trial. The Magistrate ordered that in view of his finding that Chapter 33 did not apply in this case he held that stay of proceedings was unnecessary and was not enjoined by law in this case.

G. P. Das-Gupta, Sub-Inspector of Police, stated that he searched the house of H. K. Sankar in Kushtea. He said he recovered letters from Muzaffar Ahmed.

B. Mukerjee, a search witness testified to search being conducted in his presence. Mir Ubaidali, Sub-Inspector of Police, stated that he searched the offices of the Jute Workers' Association. The last witness Narendranath Mukerjee

(Contirued in Column 4.)

SIR JOHN SIMON PERTURBED

—:o:—

Attempt to Patch Up Differences in Committee

FEELS UNCOMFORTABLE BECAUSE OF FREE PRESS DISCLOSURES

LONDON, July 24.

Sir John Simon, says the London Correspondent of the Free Press of India, is considerably perturbed at the effectiveness with which the disclosures of the Free Press in regard to the manner in which the Central Committee are treated have been made. That the Central Committee has causes for complaint in regard to the manner in which they were supplied with the important memoranda was known even in India. But what gave importance to the recent disclosures which I made is that they were made on the authority of no other person than the Chairman of the Central Committee. And the Indian Press rightly gave the disclosures prominence and also commented on them editorially since it was now distinctly proved that extravagant promises made on the strength of Sir John Simon's famous letter to the Viceroy of India on the 6th February 1928, had not materialised and that the boycott leaders were fully justified in their summary rejection of Sir John Simon's terms.

FLUTTER IN SIMONITE DOVECOTS.

With the arrival of the Indian paper containing my disclosures and also strong editorial comments, attention has once again been concentrated on the disclosures which I made. The disclosures which I made were made after every opportunity was given to the Rt. Hon. Sir John Simon to know the text of the disclosures and to determine for himself as to whether he had any statement to make in contradiction or explanation of the statements made therein in the name of no other individual than the Chairman of the Central Committee. At that time Sir John Simon evidently held the Indian Press and their hostile comments in contempt. Sir John Simon simply declined to make any statement. But now that it has been brought home to Sir John Simon that he made a great blunder in allowing the disclosures to be made and that has only intensified the strength of the hostility to the labours of the Commission. Sir John, it is reliably, stated is taking immease pains to secure some kind of certificate from the members of the Central Committee as well as the Chairman that they have really no grievance at the hands of Sir John and that if they had, they have been removed.

SIR JOHN'S REGRET.

It is understood reliably that at the Conference held between the Simon Commission and the Central Committee on Tuesday 23rd July, Sir John Simon drew attention of the Conference to the disclosures made by the Free Press of India and expressed regret that the accounts should appear in the Press which were so misleading. Sir John, it is said, also appealed to the Members of the Central Committee to tell him really as to whether he had denied information at his disposal to the members or treated them unequally. Sir John Simon's appeal, it is further stated, elicited immediately response from two Indian members of the Central Committee who are, it is interesting to note, credited with intending to side with Sir Arthur Froom against their other colleagues. These two members deprecated strongly that disclosures should have been made in the Press which represented the position incorrectly. Enquiries elicit that Sir John Simon is considering the desirability or otherwise of issuing a statement to the press removing, what he considers, to be the mistaken impression created by the Free Press disclosures. In this connection it is of interest that Sir John Simon had a long interview with Sir Sankaran Nair when it is understood one of the questions discussed was the situation created by the Free Press disclosures.

LETTER TO SIR JOHN.

"In view of these developments, says the London Correspondent of the Free Press of India, "I think it is only right that I should make public the letter which I addressed to Sir John Simon and the Secretary on the 27th June. The letter to Sir John Simon runs as follows:

"Dear Sir,—I tried to see you yesterday immediately after the Conference was over in connection with the message which I was sending to the Indian Press relating to some details of procedure of the Conference. Since I considered the matter important I was anxious I should supplement it with an authoritative statement from you to prevent the possibility of any wrong impression being created. I explained the position to Mr. Stopford who undertook to speak to you on my behalf, and promised to let me have anything you might have wished to say. Later in the afternoon at Mr. Stopford's suggestion I gave him a copy of the message I was sending. I did not get any reply yesterday. This afternoon I had a message from Mr. Stopford saying that you decline to say anything on the matter to me. Under these circumstances I can only, let it be inferred, that there is nothing to supplement to the message in question."

The letter to Mr. R. S Stopford, Private Secretary to Sir John Simon runs as follows:—

"Dear Mr. Stopford, I would be very much obliged if you can return the message I sent you yesterday. I want it back as it is office copy".

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS LIKELY.

It is now for the public to decide as to why Sir John Simon should discover after the expiry of three weeks "the misleading nature of the disclosures" made and not when the opportunity was offered to him before publication. I shold not be surprised if Sir John Simon, after all, decides to say nothing publicly, and leaves it to others to shoulder the responsibility. Whatever developments may be in store, they promise to be interesting.—Free Press.

CALLS BOYCOTTERS OF COMMISSION SILLY

—:o:—

The dinner which Royal Empire Society in honour of Central Committee provided Lord Reading an oppportunity to pay the Committee a tribute to make amends for the slight done to them by Premier. In this connection it is noteworthy that, despite threats to raise the question in the Commons and otherwise to make it hot for Premier, Mr. MacDonald has stuck to what he said on the floor of the Commons regarding the representative and influential nature of the boycott of the Simon Commission.

MORE DISILLUSIONS IN STORE.

Since the Free Press made disclosures regarding the treatment meted out to the Central Committee conversations have been in progress between the leading members of the Central Committee and British statesmen with a view to secure improvements in the procedure. It was claimed for the Central Committee that they should have equal voice in the deliberations of the Simon Conference in the report making stage and that Commissioners as well as Central Committee members should place all their cards on table, exchange views in a joint session, discuss differences and try and reach agreed decisions and, failing agreement, at least have the satisfaction that there had been a free and frank exchange of views. As far as can be ascertained, Sir John Simon has taken the stand that the Commissioners will deliberate amongst themselves only in report making stage and that the Central Committee should do the same and that the Central Committee must not expect to participate in the reporting stage as the appointing author

(Continued on page 12.)

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY AT 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

SUBMARINE
10 Parts
Romance! Thrills! Suspense!

MASCULINE WOMEN-- FEMININE MEN

Is modern woman gradually usurping man's place in the home and business world?

SEE

THE WANING SEX
Starring Norma Shearer.
TO-MORROW AT
THE CAPITOL

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30, and 10 p.m.
SEE AND HEAR
RONALD COLMAN
and
VILMA BANKY
IN
TWO LOVERS
Dedicated to the world of lovers; inspiration to the disillusioned; rejuvenation to the weary.
Adapted from the Novel of Baroness Orozy
Booking at the Theatre

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A Startling Expose of Modern Divorce Evils among the Rich Smart set!
CHILDREN OF DIVORCE
STARRING—
CLARA BOW ESTHER RALSTON
and
GARY COOPER
Truly an unforgettable tale of Ultra-Modern.

NEXT WEEK
NEXT SATURDAY
DON'T MISS
Doug's Famous Picture
Douglas Fairbanks
IN
MARK OF ZORO.
GLOBE CINEMA

New Medium of Advertising
The MICROPHONE
The Indian Broadcasting Co. is prepared to accept Advertisements for broadcasting over the Microphone. Apply for rates to the Publisher, Indian Radio Times: Radio House, Bombay.

STOCKS AND SHARES

—:o:—

QUIET SESSION SMALL BUSINESS

Scattered Liquidation

Bombay, July 25.

The Market for Mill shares opened steady and after initial buying some by some operators, the market ruled easy on increased selling pressure. The selling was mostly profit taking and the market closed quiet. There was marked absence of buying but the noticeable feature was that no body wants to go short at the moment. The outside interest is narrowed down. Tata Irn and Steel ruled easy on liquidation by some bull operator Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 752/8 and after improving to Rs. 755/ prices declined Rs. 10/ and closed at Rs. 746/4 Fazul opened at Rs. 545/ and closed at the lowest level of Rs. 535/ Pearls opened at Rs. 346/4 and after declining to Rs. 337/8 advanced to Rs. 341/4 by the close. Century opened at Rs. 332/8 and after improving to Rs. 333/12 declined to Rs. 329/4. Tata Steel Defds. opened at Rs. 201/4 and after improving Rs. 1/4 declined to Rs. 194/6 Hydros, Burmah and Alcock shares were quiet.

In the cash business in Kurla Mill was done at Rs. 171/4. E. D. Sassoon at As. 8/ Imperial Bank Rs. 1388/12 and new issues at Rs. 340/ India Bank at Rs. 103/ Scindia Rs. 9/10. Petrol Rs. 4/9/6.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 25.

Bombay Dyeing 750,50,51,45-10,40, 52,50,51
Century 327,32,26
Colaba 122
Crescent 95
Fazul 538,42.40,41,35
Indore 372,71
Madhowji 30
Nagpur 477,76
New Great 108,67
Pearl 346,43,45,43,45 38,41
Simplex 50.47.48
Swadeshi 410,7
Burma 728,27
Hydro 1071,65,68,66,67
Tram 133-2,32/8
Deff. 200,2.196,200,193.94-6
Ord. 56,55-6,55-12,54.14,55
3 1/2 per cent 67.4.0,67.2.0
1945/55 101-14
Bundi 18-14, 19
Indian 270,65
Alcock 302,3,1

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 25.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 335.
Apollo 60 nil 4.8.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 710/
Bharat (500) 10y 61-4.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 159
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 746-4
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) Nil 140
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 25.
Century 100, 326-4
Central India 100, 476-4
Colaba Land Mills 122-8
Crescent 100, 95
Currimbhoy 250 nil 115.
David 256 nil 222-8
Dawn 250 10y, 460.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 9/8/6.
Ebrahim Pahaney 200, 133-12
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 80
Elphinstone 100, nil, 7.
Fazulbhoy 230, 535
Finlay 100 10y 98/12.
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 131/4.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 00y 1525.
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 138-12
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1010
Indore Malwa 100, 13-2L 371-4
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastorchand 10, nil 12
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2100.
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 67/8
Kohinoor 100, 100, 192-8
Laxmi Cotton 200. 10 xd. nil, 1492-8
Morarji Goculdas 1000 nil 850
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1250
Madras United 250 7/8i 440
Morarji Goculdas 1000 nil 850.
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 65
Minerva 80 nil 78
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 87.
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 158-12.
New City of Bombay nil 71-4
New Great Eastern 200 10y 465 167-8
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 210, 341-4
Phoenix 100 312/8
Premier 10 nil 2-12
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 62.
Sholapur 1000 10f 1400
Simplex nil, 48-12
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 7
Swadeshi 189, 20,.407-8
Tata Mills 25 nil 30.
Vishnu Cotton 500 2190
Western India Spinning 1,000 6f 2182-8.

BANKS.

Bank of India 50-2, 8, 103
Baroda 5500 0/8 78/8
Central 200 19-2
Eastern £5 xd. 88
Imperial 506, 40f. xd. 1390.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 340
Union 5/11, 3-5.
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 30f xd. 19.
Central India Mining 7-14
Gwalior Cement 80 10f. 93.
Indian Cement 2|10 265
New India Assurance 51f, 21-6
Katni def. 862-8
Punjab Cement 100, 11-12
Shahabad Cement 100y. xd. 151-4
Shivrajpur 20 2|11 xd 21-12
United Cement 100, 6y, 78
Katni def. 862-8

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6f 790
Amritsar Patti 3/10/0f 117
Central Provinces 93.
Dhond Baramati 100 2|11|6 99.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 78
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1f 89.
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 67
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrewal 100 2/4/8 94
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2|6|9f 88.
Sind Light 100 5|7 135.
Tapty Valley xd. 647-8.
Upper Sind 100 nil 84/8.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6. 8y 133/12 xd.
Surat Electric O 100 5|7y xd 122-8.
Andhra Valley Ord xd 550
Bombay Tram Ord xd 132-8
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1067-8
Tata Power 800 nil, 460
Karachi Electricity 100 2|4f 160.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 145

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 180
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1905
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 205
Manmad Manufacturing 280.
New Berar 500 70y 783/12
New Mofussil 400 30y 492/8
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 407/8
Volkart U P 50/0/30v 460

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 40
Empire of India Life 100 30/52 1900
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/ 10-12.
New India Assurance 6y 21-6
Oriental Government Securities Life 100, 2000
Vulcan 10 0|8|0y 6-10.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 6y 301-4
Attock Oil 1 nil 39
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 505
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 25, 12 12, 186-4
Burma Uganda 80 nil 10
Burma T. Corporation 727-8
Burma Corp. 10 As. 16 by 1 12-8.
Indian Radio Ord. 320 def. 275
Jost Engineering 50, 54/18/8, 180
Kemp 200 15 200
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 132/8
Scindia Steam 9-10
Tata Steam 8114.
Tata Construction 53
Tata Iron defd 193-12
Tata Iron Ord 55

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114
Assur. Veerji Mills B. 7 (F- T.) 94/4
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 104/8
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F T) 85
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 103
Tata Hydro B. 8 109/12
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104.
Tata Power 7.1/2 p.c. 103
Andhra Valley B 8 109/12
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 E T 100

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 25.

	Cwts.
Wheat	3,514
Linseed	3,352
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	461
Gingellyseeds	1,795
Poppyseeds	176
Groundnuts	11,224
Castorseeds	576
Rice	10,749
Myrabollams	87
Cottonseeds	14,283
Mowraseeds	28
Gram	630
Joowar	825
Maize	80
Bajree	787
Coal	6,830 Tons.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, July 25.

Disappointing New York cables were responsible for the opening weakness in the local market. Broach A./M. opened at Rs 341/8 and tired liquidation depressed prices to Rs. 340/8. At this level there was steady buying by commission firms and prices improved to Rs. 341|14 with steady Liverpool opening cables. To-day July contracts for Oomra and Bengal descriptions ran out of order at Rs. 285 and Rs 226 respectively. Clearing Settlement rates for Broach J/A and A/M were fixed at Rs. 327 and Rs. 341. Bengal D/J was Rs. 251 and Oomra D/J was fixed at Rs. 304. Later cables received from Liverpool showed a decline of 15 points for the previous close. Rates hardened on better Liverpool cables and improved buying. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J|A 329|8
Broach A|M 342|8
Oomra D|J 306
Bengal D|J 253|12

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 25.

July	243	+3.20
Oct.	227.50	+2.40
Jan.	216.50	+0.20

COTTON TENDERS.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 25.

	To-day	Total.
Broach	nil	8,600
Bengal	nil	11,700
Oomra	200	6,900

DAILY ROOM RATE

—:o:—

Bombay, July 25.

Bengal 251 D/J.
Broach 341 A/M.
Broach 327 J/A.
Oomra 303 D/J.

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, July 25.

Bengal	239	234	226	219
Sind	243,	238	230	223
Punjab	236	231	223	216
Rajputana	239	234	226	219
Broach	343	338	330	325
S. D.	345	340	332	327
P. A.	346	341	333	328
K. V.	337	332	324	319
Dholera	332	327	319	314

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

—:o:—

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Liverpool, July 25.

Light to moderate rainfall Montgomery Dist. New Orleans Dist. and Amarilo District. More rain expected Amarilo Dist. The daily United States Weather Bureau forecast East Belt generally fair. All balance entire Belt partly cloudy. Weather slight Warmer.

Kalajin	336	331	323	318
Cutch	350	345	337	332
Surat	403	398	390	385
Rajpipla	403	398	390	385
Navsari	418	413	405	400
Oomra No. 3	300	295	285	273
C P No. 1	325	320	310	298
C P No. 3	312	307	297	285
Southern				331

READY COTTON SALES.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 25.

100 Volkart Bros. Aurangabad 261
200 Currimbhai Sindh American Old 285
200 Japan T & Co. Karnja 275
100 Do. Mulkapur 263
100 G G Kesha & Co. Akola 269
100 Toyomankwak Khandesh 250
100 Do. Botad 285
100 Do. Bagalkot 310
100 Do. Muthia 224
200 Do. Sindh American 290
100 Phoenix Mill Upland 316 1/2
100 S J Devid Mill Khurja 226
100 P Crystal & Co. Ellichpur 257
100 Bombay & Co. Itola 320
100 A Damodar Jalgaon 260
100 Do. Harda 261

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.

Receipts to date 24-7-29 9255000 1928-29 8493000 1927-28
Receipts Yesterday 24-7-29 2000 1928-29 2000 1927-28
Exports to date 24-7-29 8065000 1928-29 7724000 1927-28
Stock at Ports 19-7-29 606000 1928-29 694000 1927-28
Stock Interior Towns 24-7-29 234000 1928-29 356000 1927-28
Stock at Liverpool 19-7-29 838000 1928-29 715000 1927-28
Visible Supply 19-7-29 1859000 1928-29 2448000 1927-28
Quantity in Sight 19-7-29 13693000 1928-29 14238000 1927-28

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 24.

Interest Day to Day Loans 5-1|4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4-1|2 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 5-1|2 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 5-13|16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5-3|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6-1|4 per cent.

BULLION

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Limited.

SILVER.

July 25.

London Ready 24|7
London Forward 24|7,
China Ready opening 2|4|12, closing 2|4|12.
American Cent 53|2
Ready 55|11
Asad opening 55|12, highest 55|13, closing 55|11
Sravan opening 55|12, highest 55|13, closing 55|11
Teji-Mandi:—
Sravan |14|-
Bhadva 1|6

GOLD.

—:o:—

Ready 21|6|9
Asad 21|6|3
Sravan 21|6|6
N City 21|12
N Manor 21|10|6

COTTON STRADDLES

—:o:—

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

Bombay July 25.

New York—Liverpool:—October 120, July 100.
Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/M and Liverpool March Rs. 93/8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 24.

Chartered Bank of I A and C £19-1|2.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £128-1|2.
National Bank £49-3|4.
Eastern Bank £6-5|8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £85-7|8.
Conversion Loan £75.
Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent £99-7|8.
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent £49-1-2.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £55-1|2.
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £64-3|8.
Consols £54-1|4.
War Loan 5 per cent £100-3|4.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91-1|4.

OILS & CAKES.

(THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

Bombay, July 25.

Ex Godown, Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565 per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 132 per ton.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 24

(Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.)

July close at 10s. 1d. up 1/4d.
Oct close at 10s. 5d. up 1/4d.
Dec. close at 10s. 8d. up 1/4d.
Mar. close at 10s 10 3/4d up 3/4

WHEAT CHICAGO.

July per bushel dols. 1.373/4—3/4
Sept per bushel Dols. 1.42—3/4.
Dec. per bushel Dols. 1.49—1-1/8.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 24.

Demand Bills 484.87

LONDON SILVER

London, July 24.

Silver--China Banks bought and sold. Indian bought. Market is quietly steady.

Spot 24-7|16
Forward 24-1|2

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 24.

Bar Gold Fine per oz £4-4-11 1|2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 24.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Sheet Sellers 10|15|16

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 24.

Linseed Oil Naked London ewt 33|4-1|2 Aug Delivery Buyers.
33|0-3|4 Sept-Dec Delivery Paid.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 24.

Cottonseed Bombay ton £9 July-Aug Shipment Sellers.
Castorseed Bombay ton. £17-7-6 July Aug Shipment Sellers.
Rapeseed Toria ton £19-3-9 July-Aug Shipment Sellers.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 24.

T T Berlin on London 20.35-5|8
T T Amsterdam on London 12.09-1|2
T T Brussels on London 34.91
T T Madrid on London 33.26
T T Milan on London 92.77
T T Berne on London 25.22
T T Paris on London 123.83
T T London on Prague 164.60

N. Y. COTTON FLUCTUATES WIDELY

Futures Decline 11 to 13 Points.

—:o:—

BULLS UNLOADING ON FAVOURABLE WEEKLY WEATHER

New York, July 24.

The New York Cotton futures market opened firm on reports of unfavourable weather and prices advanced 25 points during the first hour on considerable buying. There was scarcity of Contracts and the market displayed a very steady. The weekly weather report issued by the Government was much better than expected and stimulated large unloading by professional Bull operators. The advance was soon wiped off and prices declined 48 points from the highest level touched during the early part. At the decline selling power vanished and impressive covering movement set in which administered a rally of 8 to 10 points from the bottom and the Session ended in a decline of 11 to 13 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 16 points and closed at 18.60c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market remained comparatively steady owing to the absence of long interest and closed at a decline of 3 to 10 point. Spot Cotton prices declined 10 points at 10.84c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market early declined 5 points but later on advanced on firm New York cables and close at a rise of 9 to 5 points. Middling American spot Cotton prices declined 8 points at 10.53d and sales amounted to 3,000 Bales.

Egyptian Cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 5 to 4 points. Sakillaridis Egyptian spot prices declined 5 points to 17d. per lb.

Empire Cotton futures ring was very steady and closed at a rise of 9 to 8 points with October 9.94 and January 9.93.

To-day's action of the market shows that the general sentiment is unsteady. There was good demand at the opening but unloading by bulls on favourable weather report completely changed the aspect of the market. The decline purely speculative as there is utter absence of hedge selling. The decline at New York is purely a re-adjustment of the technical situation which was weakened to some extent on considerable covering and s peculative buying. Apart from weather possibilities, the technical situation is greatly improved at present and although prirces may sag further in the near futures it is risky to follow the decline.

The weekly weather report issued to-day by the Agricultural Department reads as under:—

Alabama and Mississippi:—The advance has been fair to good.

Central Gulf:—The weather has been unfavourable for checking Boll-weevil activity.

Arkansas:—Excellent progress has been made.

Oklahoma:—Progress has been very good.

Texas:—Good progress has been made, but there have been local complaints of shedding.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

N. Y. October highest 19.13 lowest 18.64.

N. Y. January highest 19.30 (10.40 a.m.) lowest 18.82 (1.17 p.m.) Range 48 points.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables dated 24th July:—

From New York:—Considerable long liquidation on favourable weekly Government Weather report. Market steadied on short covering.

PRIVATE CABLES.

From Liverpool:—Weekly Government Weather report favourable. Showers too frequent in Atlantics. Progress fairly good in the Central Belt, but weather not favourable for checking weevil, good progress generally in Arkansas, Texas and Okhatoma.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co., give the following extract from their Liverpool friends' letter which states that last year's crop was 14,269,000 B/s (on August 8th), and if the yield this year only turns out to be the same per acre (i.e., 152.9 lbs. per acre on 48,457,000 acres), then a crop of 14,770,000 B/s, will be the result.

We have already explained in our previous Reports, that in order to re-establish a good carry-over of about five million Bales, the next crop must be 15 1/4 million Bales. From the present acreage such a crop should be possible, but not certain, and consequently prices do not decline without resistance by the trade."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee give the following extract from their Liverpool friend's market letter which says that the only certainties in the situation are that the technical position of the market is strong. It is also certain that the carry-over will be a million bales less than last year, and that a 16 million bales crop will be required to meet requirements and to allow reasonable stocks to protect the World's markets. A crop of this size having only been reached three times in the history of cotton, caution is advisable on the "bear" side although prices may easily sag further during the next few weeks.

Messrs. Drenen & Co., have received the following telegrams from their Liverpool friends dated 24th July 1929.

Messrs. J. H. Springman & Co., "Continued absence of rains in Western Texas."

"U. S. Government weekly report favourable."

"We can see nothing to warrant to-day's advance."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja & Co., have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk Co:—

"Weekly weather report better than expected. Weather favourable except no rain in Texas".

Reuter:—"Market early advanced on unfavourable weather, but reacted later on favourable crop conditions and Bulls unloading".

Messrs. Munds & Winslow cable from New York. "Remain bullish. Favour purchases on recession."

Messrs. Grunning:—"Market very sensitive. Crop accounts are conflicting. Lancashire yarn strike negotiations resumed."

Messrs. H. Hentz & Co., cable from New York:—'Government weather report considered favourable but weather continues favourable for boll-weevil, immediate course of the market depends on the weather, prefer buying on every good decline."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York July 24.

October	18.72—14
December	18.97—13
January	18.92—13
March	19.12—11
May	19.26—13
Middling Spot	18.60—16

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 24.

July	18.45—03
October	18.63—10
Middling Spot	18.84—10

NEW YORK.

New York July 24.

New York 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

July	Unquoted
October	19.06
January	19.24
New York, 11.45 a.m.	
July	Unquoted
October	18.78
January	18.99

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York July 21.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	2,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, July 24. Opening	Closing
July	10.12	10.25+.09
August		10.17+.07
September		10.15+.07
October	10.01	10.13+.07
November		10.11+.07
December		10.12+.07
January	10.00	10.12+.07
February		10.13+.07
March	10.05	10.16+.06
April		10.17+.07
May	10.06	10.18+.07
June		10.17+.07
July		10.17+.07
Middling Spot		10.53—08

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 24.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	300
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 24.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.45—05
Scinde, Fine	6.70—05
Scinde, Superfine	6.95—05
Bengal, Good	6.20—05
Bengal Fully Good	6.45—05
Bengal Fine	6.70—05
Oomra, Good	7.25—05
Oomra, Fully Good	7.55—05
Oomra Fine	7.85—05
Broach, Fully Good	8.55—05
Broach, Fine	8.80—05
Broach, Superfine	9.05—05

EGYPTIANS COTTON.

Liverpool, July 24.

July	16.42+.05
October	16.49+.04
November	16.49+.04
January	16.76+.03
March	16.97+.03
May	17.16+.03
Sakellaridis F. G. F. Spot.	17.00—05

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York, July 24.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot 16-1/8

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

CONTRACT for supply of STATIONERY for Idar State Offices at Himmatnagar from 1-10-1929 to 30-9-1930 will be given by Public Auction on 4-9-1929 at Mahekma Khas, Office, Himatnagar. Bidders are requested to be present at one o'clock with samples.

(Sd.) F. S. MASTER,
President, Idar State Council.

32584

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

—:o:—

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION for conferring Degrees will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 21st August, 1929. The 31st of July, is the last day for the receipt of applications and fees for admission to Degrees on the occasion. Forms of application may be obtained free of charge from the Registrar's Office.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 6th July, 1929.

32495

TENDERS

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF POINTS AND CROSSINGS FOR 90 LBS. REVISED SECTION RAILS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay invites tenders for the supply of the abovementioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender with specifications, drawings and conditions on which tenders will be received can be otained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Points and Crossings for 90 lbs. Revised Section Rails". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Additional copies of the tender form, without drawings may be obtained if required at a cost of Rs. 2 per copy.

4. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 4th September, 1929.

5. The result of the tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
16th July, 1929.

32540

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF BRASS,COPPER, GUNMETAL, LEAD, WHITE METAL, CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON, AND STEEL, SCRAP, CONDEMNED BOILER SHELLS, STEEL BOILER TUBES, ETC.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the purchase of scrap material which can be seen at the Mechanical Shops, Parel, and the Railway's Wharf at Sewri Bunder.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores, at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the purchase of Scrap Material". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 14th August 1929

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
16th July 1929.

32541

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC AUCTION for the supply of KEROSINE OIL of 125 degrees for the year 1929-30 for the use of the Baroda City Municipality will be held on MONDAY, 29th July, 1929 at 6 p.m., before the Managing Committee in the Corporation Hall. Those wishing to bid should attend the auction at the appointed time with a deposit of Rs. 800. Further particulars can be had from the undersigned.

S. K. NAYAMPALLI,
Municipal Commissioner,
Baroda.
Baroda, 22nd July, 1929.

32591

THE COLABA PRESS CO., LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share No. 405 was printed by mistake instead of 408 in the Notification printed in this paper in its issue of 10th July, 1929, in the matter of the last shares standing in the name of Mr. Jafferbhoy Kanjee Any one claiming any interest in the said Share Certificate should prefer his claim to the undersigned within 7 days from the date hereof.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA,
A. HOOSEIN,
Liquidators.
Dated 26th July, 1929.

R1779

THE PIONEER CLAY AND INDUSTRIAL WORKS, LTD.
KHANAPUR, (Dist. Belgaum).

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 8TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company Khanapur, on Sunday, the 11th August, 1929, at 2 p.m., to transact the following business.

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account as at the 31st December, 1928.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business as can be transacted at ordinary General Meeting of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th August to 21st August, 1929.

By Order of the Board,
M. S. NADKARNI & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Khanapur, 15th July, 1929.

32593

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VENKATASWAMI LINGANA SAYANA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, as the Administrator of the estate and effects of and as the sole heir of Lingana Sayana, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 41, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land containing an area of six hundred and thirty-three square yards or thereabout, situate on and being Plot No. 23 of the Dadar-Matunga Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the North-East by a Road twenty-six feet in width, on the South-East by Plot No. 24 of the said Estate leased to Jagjivandas Jethalal and another, on the South-West by Plot No. 22 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to the Lessee and on the North-West by a Road sixty feet in width, which piece of land bears New Survey No. 2/1256 and Cadastral Survey No. 3810, Matunga Division, and assessed by the Municipality under F Ward Nos 6671 (1-2), Street Nos. 238 and 238A.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1929.

R. E. PAPA & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

32592

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE
Karauli State Railways, Ltd.

(A copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Company, Bombay.)

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.)

Authorised Capital Rs. 75,00,000 with power to increase;

Divided into **7,50,000** shares of Rs. **10** each, payable as under :—

Rupees 2/- on application. Rupees 3/- on allotment. Rupees 5/- on call.

DIRECTORS :

1. JAMNADAS M. MEHTA, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at Law, Member, Legislative Assembly, Malabar Hill, Bombay, Chairman.
2. AMIRUDDIN SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE, Esq., of Messrs. Shalebhoy Tyebjee & Sons, "Shale" Building, Fort, Bombay.
3. ABDULTYEB ESMAILJI MASKATI, Esq., of Messrs. Garlick & Co., 186-188, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.
4. MOTILAL KANJI, Esq., J P., Agent of Manufacturer's Life Insurance Co., Ltd., of Canada and Universal Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Cowasjee Patel, Street, Fort, Bombay, Director, Central Bank of India, Bombay.
5. D. P. SEERVAI, Esq., of Messrs. Pestonji Jamasji & Co., Timber Merchants, York Building, Fort, Bombay.
6. KESHAV GANESH TAMBE, Esq., L. C. E., Architect and Civil Engineer, 134, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
7. K. D. CHAUDHRI, Esq., (Ex officio) Managing Director, Fort, Bombay.

THE MANAGING AGENTS:
THE IRAQ HOUSE, BOMBAY AND DELHI.

AUDITORS :
1. Messrs. B. P. GARDA & CO., Incorporated Accountants, 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
2. Messrs. DALAL & SHAH, Incorporated Accountants, Fort, Bombay.

SOLICITORS :
Messrs. PURNANAND CLUBWALA AND JASUBHAI, Fort, Bombay.

CONSULTING ENGINEER :
Messrs. GARLICK & CO., Jacob Circle, Bombay.

BANKERS :
The CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD., Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE :
59, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1. The Company has been formed for the various objects set forth in the Memorandum of Association of the Company; the chief of these are:

(a) To construct in the first instance a Railway line for the Karauli State between Bayana and Nimoda through Karauli territory or between Tomkoli and Nimoda with power to extend and make branches.

(b) To purchase from the Iraq House, (The Managing Agents of the Company) all rights, privileges, and concessions (particularly under the two licenses dated 9th May. 1928, and 26th November, 1928, granted and sanctioned by his Highness the Maharajah Sahib Bahadur of Karauli, in full council) which it has secured or may hereafter secure from the Karauli State with or without such modifications and changes as may be considered necessary by the Directors. The said licenses and concessions can be inspected at the registered office of the Company.

2. Karauli is one of the most picturesque states in the Rajputana Agency. It lies along the left bank of the river Chambal and covers an area of 1242 square miles. Karauli City, the Capital of the State is 75 miles from Agra. His Highness the Maharaja of Karauli is the head of the Jadav Clan of Rajputs, who claim to be the direct descendants of the god Krishna. His Highness the Maharajah and also the Maharaj-Kumar Ganesh Pal, the Heir-Apparent are enlightened and progressive administrators. They take a keen and personal interest in the affairs of the State, and are anxious to make Karauli a premier industrial and commercial State.

MINERALS:—The Karauli State abounds in rich and useful minerals. A mining survey report dated the 24th April. 1924, describes the existence of the following minerals:

Aluminium, Asbestos, Alla-Soil, (Reh), Boxite Aluminium, Building Stones, Clay (of various kinds of great commercial value), Corundum, Caliana, Iron, Glass-quarts, Garnets, (plenty of the best quality), Jasper, Lithograph and Limestone, Manganese ore, Mica, Soap Stone, Precious stones. (Nag Crystals), Slate, White Pyrite of Iron, Red Ochre, Yellow Ochre, etc., etc.

Expert opinion shows that the percentage of minerals is high and of great commercial value. This report is available for inspection at the Company's office.

Building Stone: In this connection it must be noted that Karauli possesses a good quality of building stones. The opening of a railway line will lead to a great expansion of the export of this stone.

(A copy of the said Report can be inspected at the registered office of the Company).

Forests: The Karauli Forests and the lac Industry of the State are also awaiting finance for development.

Pilgrim Traffic: The next point of importance is the Pilgrim Traffic. Karauli celebrates two great religious festivals every year. The Keladevi and the Shivratri. The shrines of Karauli are very ancient and held sacred all over India. Pilgrims from all parts of India visit these shrines in large numbers every year. These numbers are bound to increase after the opening of the railway.

From the above it will be seen that the Building Stone and Pilgrim Traffic are two important assets at present available, while forest produce, lac, minerals, etc. are capable of development and yielding big revenues to the State. These are items which deserve consideration in judging of the financial success of the proposed railway.

3. It is unnecessary in these days to dwell at length on the part which railways play in the development of a country and its economic resources, in promoting its trade and industries and in educating its people. Many valuable commodities which otherwise would remain unexploited, find a ready market owing to the facilities provided by railway transport. Taking these facts into consideration, His Highness the Maharajah Bahadur of Karauli and the State Council have decided to link the State with the B. B. & C. I. Railway at Nimoda by constructing a branch line of 70 miles of length.

4. The State Council have expressed a decided preference that the line should be a Broad Gauge one, so that there may be no extra cost or delay at Bayana or Nimoda through transhipment of passengers and of the goods traffic. If it is found as a result of the traffic and engineering surveys that the saving in transhipment costs at Bayana or Nimoda would compensate for the higher cost of constructing a Broad Gauge, the Company will accept the view of the State Council.

PROMOTION MONEY.

5. No promotion money has been allowed or will be allowed hereafter to any one connected in promotion or formation of the Company.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION.

6. The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 5000 shares worth rupees fifty thousand.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

7. The preliminary expenses including cost of the survey, etc., are estimated at Rs. 60,000 (sixty thousand) and these will be (in the first instance) paid by the Iraq House which they will be entitled have to reimbursed for when the agreement between them and the Company is executed.

8. A commission or brokerage not exceeding 5 per cent. on the value of the shares will be paid to recognised brokers, agents or the underwriters for subscribing for or selling shares for the Company. No brokerage shall become payable except on fully paid up shares.

DIRECTOR'S INTEREST.

9. Mr. K. D. Chaudhri is interested in the remuneration to be paid to the firm of Messrs. The Iraq House, the Managing Agents, and he will be the Managing Director of the Company. The Iraq House shall have the further right to nominate two more Directors on the Board of Directors who shall not be required to be the holders of any qualification shares as required by the Articles of Association. Under the proposed agreement to be executed between the Company and the Managing Agents, the Managing Agents will be paid a commission of 1 per cent. on the gross income of the Company plus Rs. 3,000 per mensem as remuneration plus all expenses, rents, salaries, etc., etc., after the execution of the said agreement but as from the date of the Registration of the Company.

10. Mr. Abdultyeb Esmailji Maskati is interested in the remuneration payable to Messrs Garlick and Co., the Consulting Engineers of the Company.

AGREEMENT.

11. The proposed railway line may run for a few miles through Bharatpur territory. The Iraq House have undertaken to secure all the sanction and permission necessary for building and running the Railway and on their doing so the proposed agreement between the Company of the one part and the Iraq House of the other part (Schedule A to the Articles of Association) appointing the latter as Managing Agents shall be executed.

DIRECTORS.

12. The qualification of a Director (other than the 3 Directors to be nominated by the Managing Agents) shall be the holding in his own name of at least one hundred (100) shares in the capital of the Company. The number of Directors excluding the Managing Agents, shall not be below five or above nine.

Three Directors other than the *Ex Officio* Directors, present in person shall form a quorum. A remuneration of Rs. 50 to each Director and of Rs. 75 to the Chairman shall be allowed for each meeting attended by them or him plus such other expenses as may be decided upon by the Board.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

13. Application for shares shall be made on the form accompanying this Prospectus and forwarded to the Managing Agents of the Company to their address at Bombay with a remittance of the amount payable on application, when no allotment is made, the money shall be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the money shall be applied for towards the amount payable on allotment.

Failure to pay any further instalments on shares allotted when due, will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

The Memorandum and the Articles of Association of the Company can be inspected at the registered Office of the Company

(Sd.) JAMNADAS M. MEHTA,
(Sd.) AMIRUDDIN SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE.
(Sd.) ABDULTYEB E. MASKATI,
(Sd.) MOTILAL KANJI,
(Sd.) KESHAV GANESH TAMBE,
(Sd.) DORABJI P. SEERVAI,
(Sd.) CH. KARAMUDDIN.

Dated at Bombay, this 3rd day of July, 1929.

NOTICE.

WE HEREBY NOTIFY that subsequent to our filing the Prospectus with the Registrar of the Companies, Bombay, dated the 3rd July, 1929, the following gentlemen have been added to the Board of Directors and the Form No. XXVI has been filed with the Registrar of the Companies on the 17th day of July 1929 as required by the Act:—

1. MAHARAJ KUMAR GANESH PAL, Heir-Apparent, Karauli State ... ... PRESIDENT.
2. MAHARAJ KUMAR MANSINGH, Dowlat Vilas, Himmatnagar, Idar State (Mahikantha) ... VICE-PRESIDENT
3. RAI SAHIB JUGAL-KISHOR, B.A. Home & Judicial Minister, Karauli State.

E. WOODFALL,
Secretary.

59, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
17th July, 1929.

THE KARAULI STATE RAILWAYS, LTD.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES, ACT 1913)

—:o:—

APPLICATION FORM

Capital :'.. Rs. 75,00,000
Issue of shares : 7,50,000 at Rs. 10 each

Rs. 2 with application
Rs. 3 on allotment, and balance of Rs. 5 on call.

To
The Managing Agents,
KARAULI STATE RAILWAYS, LIMITED, BOMBAY.
59, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Gentlemen,

I/We beg to send you herewith Rs. being { APPLICATION Rs. 2 / ALLOTMENT Rs. 3 / FULL AMOUNT OF Rs. 10 } due on shares of this Company;

I/we request you to allot me/us that number of shares upon the terms of the Prospectus, and subject to the Memorandum and Articles of the Company; and I/we hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me/us and to pay the balance as and when demanded; and I/we authorise you to register me/us as the holder of the said shares.

Note :—Please write distinctly. { Name in full..... / Address in full..... / Description..... / Signature..... / Date.....192 . }

[All cheques should be made payable and forwarded to the Managing Agents, Karauli State Railways, Limited, Bombay, who will return the appended receipt to the applicant.]

THE KARAULI STATE RAILWAYS, Ltd.

Bombay,.....192 .

Received from.....
the sum of Rupees.....
being { APPLICATION Rs. 2. / ALLOTMENT Rs. 3 / FULL AMOUNT Rs. 10 } upon shares of this Company.

Rs.

Managing Agents,
KARAULI STATE RAILWAYS Ltd.

Note :—This receipt must be preserved for exchange, in due course, for share certificates.

Horlick's—for the sickroom
Milk sustains like when solids are forbidden but it must be pure, rich and free from all contamination. With Horlick's there is no danger either of contamination or nutritive deficiency. Horlick's is rich, pure milk with the addition of body-building malt, wheat and barley. It is easily digested by the most delicate constitutions.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK
HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK
In 4 sizes of all Bazaars & Stores

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—RESPECTABLE AGENTS for selling shares of highly promising Jute Mills and Chemical Works concern on liberal commission. Apply to Managing Agents—THE DUCCA INDUSTRIAL MILLS, Ltd. 97 Clive Street Calcutta
A F

WANTED—AN ENGLISH GRADUATE and AN UNDER GRADUATE, knowing History Geography and Mathematics well, and a Matriculated, Sanskrit knowing will be preferred Stating minimum pay and writing full details of their ability and experience apply with copies of testimonials on the following address. TRILOKCHAND Principal Jain Gurukul Chotisadri (Mewar) via Neemuch.
A R1776

WANTED.—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the State Hospital. Pay Rs. 75—100 The appointment to be on probation for one year. Mahomedan preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to:—H. J. LALA, C.M.O, JASDAN STATE.
A 32580

WANTED.—An experienced GEOLOGIST for surveying. Apply to the undersigned stating previous experience, with copies of testimonials. Terms according to qualifications. D. V. SARAIYA, Political Secretary, Dharampur State,
A 32574

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

THREE PER CENT GOVERNMENT PAPER worth Rupees 25,000/- or less required. Quote rate BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE. LIMITED Patel Building Bombay 2.
L R1773

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY— Look here Rajahs, Maharajahs have this Golden Opportunity at this best chance. State Gold and Silver work AMBHARI, HOWDAH TAMJAN and very high class State Durbar Gold work FURNITURE, for sale. Available only for a short time at Reduced Prices. For particulars Apply to ZAMINDAR of Kapileswarapuram Nuzoid, Kistna District Madras Presidency.
T R1778

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934

WANTED.

WANTED CAPITALIST to invest in shares of the Karauli State Railways, Ltd., Big profits assured. Shares value Rs. Ten each. Capital Rupees Seventy-five lakhs. For particulars apply to the SHARE AGENT, 30 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
L R3254.

WANTED.—A JOB PRINTING PRESS, complete with cutting machine, Type, accessories, etc., both English and Gujerathi Type required. Must be cheap. Apply to Box No. 2326, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K 32581

EDUCATIONAL.

INDIAN WIRELESS COLLEGE
Incorporated with the
INDIAN RADIO RESEARCH INSTITUTE,
52|1|1, College Street, CALCUTTA.

Trains and qualifies candidates for employment as Wireless attendants, Operators and Engineers for GOVERNMENT, MARINE, AIRCRAFT AND BROADCASTING STATIONS
FULL RADIO TRAINING IN
All departments including building up and maintenance of high power set and stations.
Through Correspondence or class room lecture and demonstration.
For Prospectus and admission, apply to the PRINCIPAL.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

AUCTION SALE of made-to-order solid latest style dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, rich leather lined (rocking) Chesterfield suites, gramophone, roll top desk, Jacobean drawing room suites, carpets, cabinets, Chival glass, beds with box mattress, marble figures, screen, Singer machine, best plated and silver ware, etc., on SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at 24, Walkeshwar Road, near Sea Face, Chaupatty.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

AUCTION SALE OF JACOBEAN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, 2 SEATER "CALCUTT" MOTOR CAR, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Mahomed Manzil, Wodehouse Road, opposite Station Colaba, handsome Jacobean furniture, comprising expanding Jacobean dining table, gramophone, carpets, Jacobean Chesterfield suites, bureau and drawing room cabinets, royal sofa, Jacobean beds, almirahs, Chival glass and dressing chests, Singer machine, ice chest, rich porcelain and plated ware, etc.

(1) "Calcutt" 2 seater motor car with electric fittings, in working order.

Property of M. E. Smith, Esq., and others.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

Famous Rajya Astrologer.

Pandit LEKHRAMJI (of Bhragoo Sanhita) has come to Bombay for a very short period. He prepares a person's horoscope simply by reading the signs on the palm, and foretells events of the whole life (past, present and future) most accurately. Satisfaction guaranteed. Scores of testimonials from Rajahs and ruling Princes. Consultation hours 8 a.m. to 11 a.m., and 2 to 6 p.m., at Madhavbag Dharamshala, C. P. Tank.
(Advt.)
R1717

SHIPPING.

P & O. British India
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929			
27 July	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,318
3 Aug	Ranpura		16,601
10 "	Macedonia		11,120
17 "	Naldera x	All	16,088
24 "	Razmak		10,602
31 "	Malwa	vessels	11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi		16,619
14 "	Narkunda x		16,572
21 "	Rajputana	with	16,518
28 "	Morea		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India	new	19,648
12 "	Mantua		10,946
19 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 "	Ranpura	sail	16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak		10,602
9 "	Maloja x		20,837
16 "	Ranchi	direct	16,650
23 "	Macedonia		11,120
30 "	Morea		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x	from	16,088
14 "	Viceroy of India		19,649
21 "	Rawalpindi	Bombay	16 614
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x	without	16,572
1 "	Razmak		10,602
18 "	Rajputana x		16,568
25 "	Ranchi	transship	16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x		20,847
8 "	Morea		10,954
15 "	Mantua*	ment	10,946
22 "	Viceroy of India		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x	at	20,837
8 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 "	Razmak @		10,602
22 "	Ranpura	Aden	16,601
29 "	Naldera x		16,088
5 April	Ranchi		16,650
12 "	Rawalpindi*		16,619
17 April	Morea (Extra)		10,946
19 "	Razmak		10,602
25 "	Malwa *		11,000
26 "	Narkunda x		16,572

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

With liberty to call at Port Sudan Malta and/or Tangier.

Datesabout	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
15th Aug.	Domana	8442
18th Nov.	Dumana	8427
9th Dec.	Dumala	8442
1930		
3rd April.	Dumana	8427
24th "	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single:	Return:
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £68	£106
	C £86	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO. STRAITS CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About1929 about		
2nd Aug.	Morea	Colombo Straits China and Japan
16th "	Comorin	Colombo and Australia
18th "	Mirzapore*	Straits China and Japan.
23rd "	Alipore *	Straits China and Japan.
30th "	Mantua	Colombo Straits China.
13th Sept.	Maloja	Colombo and Australia
27th "	Macedonia	Colombo Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera	Australia.
25th "	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits, China and Japan
8th Nov.	Narkunda	Australia.
22nd "	Rajputana	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.
6 Dec.	Mooltan	Australia.
20th "	Mantua	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.

a Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
26th July.	Varela	Basrah via Karachi
31st July	Bandra	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
31st July	Ellora	East & South Africa.

SHIPPING

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave.
Kitano Maru	8000	— —	@24 July
aTottori Maru	5973	18 July	27 "
Haruna Maru	10500	— —	@. Aug.
Awa Maru	6028	29 July	12 "
Kamo Maru	8000	— —	@21 Aug.
aNageto Maru	5901	15 Aug.	27 Aug
Katori Maru	10000	— —	@4 Sept.
Tamba Maru	5845	29 Aug.	12 Sept.

aDo not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.
FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Hakone Maru	10500	25 July	12 Aug
Suwa Maru	10700	8 Aug.	26 Aug
Fushimi Maru	11000	22 "	9 Sept

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru	22000	7 Aug.	15 Aug.
Tenyo Maru	22000	21 "	28 "

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
(Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay)
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams :—"Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
136497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 22997.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 600- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard West End, BOMBAY.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE
APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES.
Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2 1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.
A. C. GRAY,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited,

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	105,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Jaseir
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. opened for approved customers an interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
I. WASHIO,
Manager

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE,
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Afreli, Kallol, Dwarka Kadi and Kadjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman.)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lagkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 500 and over accepted at 4 per cent, by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden and Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,206.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Beware of Imitations.
Dr. W.C. ROY'S
SPECIFIC
FOR
IN SANITY.
It produces sleep, where all other drugs have failed. it improves appetite, it promotes digestion, it rehabilitates the worn-out brain and nerve tissues, it cures all forms of insanity.
Apply to—
NAROTAM GIRDHAR & CO.,
Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay 2
OR
BELI RAM & BROTHERS,
Princess Street, Bombay 2

INSURANCE.

East AND West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY
Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in LifeInsurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.
Several new attractive plans.
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.
For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.
PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

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BATTLE OVER WELLS

—:o:—

Municipal Commissioner and Expert Opinion

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon, Mr. Meyer Sassim presiding.

The Corporation agreed to the proposition of Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji to request the Commissioner to write to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ltd. to extend their tramways service from Dadar to King's Circle, Matunga, as previously agreed now that the dispute between the Company and the Corporation regarding the fares had been settled.

WELLS AND MOSQUITOES.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai then moved that the Commissioner be requested to report after consulting such medical opinion as he may consider necessary whether "it is feasible to improve the water of those wells where mosquito larvae are likely to be bred and allow the use of it, instead of compelling the owners to close up the wells".

Mr. M. M. Talpade seconded the proposition.

Some Councillors expressed the opinion that no good purpose would be served by discussing the question as the same matter would be discussed before the special adjourned meeting of the Corporation called on Friday afternoon.

MOSQUITO IN PURE WATER.

The Commission again emphasised that the malarial mosquito of Bombay bred on pure water. It was the opinion of Dr. Bentley, whose reputation as an expert was world wide. This opinion was confirmed by Major Covell 18 years hence. Then recently Sir Malcolm Watson opined that if the suggestions of Dr. Bentley were carried out eighteen years ago, malaria would have been wiped out long ago. The Bombay Medical Union too expressed the same opinion and he failed to see whom he should consult now. Vasudeo Sastri, he enquired (laughter).

Mr. B. G. Horniman moved an amendment to request the Commissioner to report after consulting such opinion as he may consider necessary.

Both the amendment and original proposition were lost.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

"NEVER VIOLATED ANY AGREEMENT"

—:o:—

Mr. Deshpande's Further Evidence Before Court of Inquiry

WHY NOT CALL "BLUE FLAG WALLA"? ASKS WITNESS

The Bombay Textile Court of Inquiry again met at the Secretariat on Thursday at 11-15 a.m. When the Court adjourned the previous day Mr. H. P. Mody, Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association, had not finished his cross-examination. But immediately the Court met on Thursday, the cross-examination was not continued. On the other hand the Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association submitted to the Court the original of the agreement entered into between Sir Ness Wadia on behalf of the Wadia group of mills and Messrs. A. A. Alve, Kasle and S. A. Dange on behalf of the Girni Kamgar Union.

According to that agreement an assurance was given that there would be no lightning strikes without first putting forward their grievances through the regular channel. The Girni Kamgar Union also placed before the Court a copy of its constitution and Mr. Deshpande was at length examined on the incidents subsequent to the agreement mentioned above as well as on several clauses of the constitution of the Union

NO VIOLATION OF AGREEMENT.

Mr. Deshpande contended in the evidence that the strike in the Wadia Mills was not a violation of the terms of agreement. He maintained the strike was not a lightning strike. A lightning strike, said witness, was one which is declared without negotiations and the particular instance there was the regular channel of negotiations. The Mill Committee made representation to the management, but the latter refused to meet the Mill Committee. Hence there was no question of a lightning strike. He told the Court that his Union had always kept whatever undertakings it had given and had never violated any of them.

Examined on certain rules of the constitution, he contested the English translation of the clauses. Whereas it was stated in the English translation which was in the hands of Court characterised the functions of the mill committees as "purely advisory," witness said he would translate the Marathi original thus: "The actions of the Mill Committees will be recommendatory only." He further contended that there was nothing in the constitution which prevented the Mill Committees from calling a strike.

By "regular channel" mentioned in the agreement with Sir Ness Wadia, witness understood it to mean negotiation between the workers and the management.

WHITLEY COMMISSION AND UNION'S ATTITUDE.

In his cross-examination Mr. Mody asked Deshpande certain questions about the Union's attitude towards the Whitley Commission. While personally Mr. Deshpande was against that Commission and stood for its boycott, he informed the Court that the Union had not taken any decisions on the question. But he wanted to know from the Court how this question was material to the present inquiry. The Court ruled that the question was relevant.

On the conclusion of the cross-examination Mr. Deshpande submitted to the Court several documents which included the account books of the Union, membership register, Managing Committee's minutes book and several other files. The Court wanted that counterfoils of the membership receipt books and cheque books should also be produced to the Court as confidential documents, if so desired by the Union.

WHY NOT CALL THE "BLUE FLAGWALLA"?

Before adjourning for lunch Mr. Deshpande submitted several hand-bills issued by the "Blue Flag Union." Those handbills were signed by one Ganpat Laxman and requested the Court that this Ganpat Laxman should be called in person as a witness.

After lunch proceedings were *in camera*.

The Court will meet to-day (Friday) at 11-15 a.m.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

Asked by the Chairman if the strike in the Wadia Mills was not in violation of this agreement, Mr. Deshpande maintained that it was not.

Chairman:—You say that subsequent to that agreement there was no lightning strikes?

Mr. Deshpande:—Yes.

Chairman:—What is your definition of a lightning strike?

Mr. Deshpande:—A strike that is not preceded by negotiations.

Chairman:— Negotiations between whom?

Mr. Deshpande:—Between the workers and the management.

Chairman:—You say that it was never contemplated that the question of dispute should be first referred to the Managing Committee?

Mr. Deshpande:—Not so far as this agreement is concerned.

Mr. Bilaram:—According to this agreement the workers are not to go on strike without giving due warning to the management.

Mr. Deshpande:—The words are "without putting forward their grievances through the proper channel."

Explaining this point Mr. Deshpande said that the "proper channel" contemplated the Mill Committee, which could declare a strike without reference to the Managing Committee.

SPIRIT OF AGREEMENT.

Chairman:—Is that the spirit of the agreement?

Mr. Deshpande:—That is certainly the spirit of the agreement.

Mr. Talyarkhan:—What meaning you put on the words "without putting their grievances through regular channel"?

Mr. Deshpande:—I think it means the negotiations between management and the Mill Committee.

Mr. Talyarkhan:—Not the Managing Committee of the Union?

Mr. Deshpande:—There is nothing which says that.

The Chairman referred Deshpande to the rules of the Union, according to which the functions of the Mill Committees were described as purely advisory.

Mr. Deshpande contended that the Mill Committees had to consider questions affecting conditions of work and life of the workers in the mills concerned, which included declaring strikes, etc. There was nothing in the rule which prevented the Mill Committees from calling strikes.

Chairman:—Do you hold that the Mill Committee is not barred from calling a strike by the agreement of November 23?

Mr. Deshpande:—It is not.

Chairman:—If the regular channel is not by the Mill Committee taking direct action, then you will agree that a strike declared by the Mill Committee is not in accordance with the rules?

Mr. Deshpande:—The Mill Committee is not the regular channel.

Chairman:— If the regular channel does not contemplate that the Mill Committee should declare a strike itself?

Mr. Deshpande:—The Mill Committee is included in the regular channel. There is nothing in the rules which prevented it from calling a strike which is one of its functions.

Mr. Talyarkhan:—But in the rules there is nothing which gives power to the Mill Committee to declare a strike. Is there anything which expressly authorises the Mill Committee to call a strike?

Mr. Deshpande:—It is not expressly authorised to call a strike, but also it is not prohibited from declaring a strike.

MR. MODY CROSS-EXAMINES WITNESS..

Mr. Mody then resumed cross-examination of Mr. Deshpande.

Asked if the Mill Committees could act in disregard of any undertaking given by the Union, Mr. Deshpande replied that in every case any undertaking of the Union had been kept and respected by the Mill Committee.

Mr. Mody:—What have you to say in this particular case when the Mill Committee acted in breach of the Union's agreement?

NO BREACH OF AGREEMENT.

Mr. Deshpande:—There was no breach of agreement at all.

Mr. Mody:—You maintain that the agreement was observed both in spirit and letter?

Mr. Deshpande:—Yes.

Mr. Mody:—The strike in the Spring Mill was not a breach of the agreement?

Mr. Deshpande: No. The strike was certainly justified.

Mr. Mody:—On what ground you justify it?

Mr. Deshpande:—The workers made certain demands which were not granted by the management and they went on strike.

Mr. Deshpande was next asked about his attitude towards the Whitley Commission. He asked the Court if the question was relevant and the Court holding in the affirmative he said that personally he was opposed to the Commission and was for its boycott. So far as the Union was concerned he was not aware of any decision having been taken on that question.

On the conclusion of his cross-examination by Mr. Mody, Mr. Deshpande put in several handbills issued by the "Blue Flag Union" under the signature of "Ganpat Luxman." He wanted the Court to summon "Ganpat Luxman" as a witness to be examined.

STRAY ASSAULTS CONTINUE

—:o:—

VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED

INQUEST ON VICTIM OF ASSAULT

Deputy Inspector Sawant and Sub-Inspector Deo of Bombay City Police are busy investigating into the circumstances that caused death of Arjun Vishnu on Wednesday in the mill area, but so far no one is arrested.

The mill-workers have become panicky owing to murderous assaults by some hooligans with deadly weapons, and, therefore, hesitate to go to work clandestinely. Besides Arjun, another Hindu millworker was stabbed near Kalachowki by the strikers who assalted several men in the mill area. This unfortunate man is lying in the J. J. Hospital in a precarious condition. His wounds are considered serious as the stomach was cut open and intestines have protruded.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Arjun when Govind, the deceased's brother, identified the body and further hearing was adjourned to enable the police to make investigation. Medical evidence showed that kidney was punctured by the stab-wound which caused haemorrhage and subsequently death.

STRAY ASSAULTS ON THURSDAY.

Stray assaults on loyalists and strikers contined on Thursday.

Sakharam Narayen, a volunteer of the G. K. Union, and Keshav Deoji, a volunteer, near Swan Mill, were arrested for disorderly behaviour.

Baburao Kondiba, a volunteer, met with a novel experience near Kalachoki, but was fortunately saved by other volunteers in time. It appeared Baburao was coming with a cash of Rs. 200 from the Tardeo branch of the G. K. Union, when near Kalachowki two Pathans assaulted him and made an attempt to relieve him of the cash-box. Other volunteers came to the rescue of Baburao and the Pathans took to their heels. Baburao received some injuries in the scuffle.

SENSATIONAL ARREST AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

—:o:—

C. I. D. OFFICE BURGLAR CORNERED?

LOADED REVOLVER AND AMMUNITION FOUND.

Ramchandra Narayan Sonar, the notorious burglar who lately escaped from police custody, then broke into the strong soom of the C.I.D. headquarters in Bombay, and, subsequently eluded arrest, was arrested on No. 13 platform at Victoria Terminus on Wednesday night. On his person were found:

(1) A six-chambered revolver loaded with five rounds, (2) 81 rounds of ammunition, (3) an iron jemmy, (4) a rope ladder, (5) an electric torch and (6) a platform ticket.

Dressed like a Mahomedan and wearing a fez cap Ramchandra was noticed by a police informer who promptly conveyed the news to Sergt. T. K. Ross of the G. I. P. Railway Police.

Accompanied by constables in plain clothes Sergt. Ross swooped down on the burglar who was seated on a bench. Ramchandra tried to draw out his revolver but was soon hand-cuffed—all the work of a few seconds

REMANDED FOR A WEEK.

Sergt. Ross placed Ramchandra before Mr. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on a charge of possessing arms and ammunition without license and obtained a remand for a week. When this case has been disposed, if not before, the City Police will charge him with house-breaking, escaping from custody and attempted murder.

PREVIOUS ESCAPE FROM CUSTODY.

In June last, when Ramchandra was in custody in connection with a theft case, he made good his escape while being escorted from the Girgaum Police Court to the Police van. A few days later there was a theft at the C.I.D. office and property worth over Rs. 1,000 was stolen. Ramchandra, the suspect, is believed to be responsible for this burglary.

A QUESTION FOR MR. MODY

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Millowners' Association every day publishes a statement giving figures of workers who have resumed work. These figures show that taken, as a whole, the Mills are fast resuming their normal work. But there is one important question in regard to the statement which requires to be emphasized. I have made personal enquiries and I find that there are several mills which are working with full complements while there are others which have hardly 50 per cent of their men at work. Among the former I may mention particularly the Manecksji Petit Mill and among the latter most of the mills of the Sassoon Group. It would be interesting to enquire into the causes of this and I am quite sure if Mr. H. P. Mody, inspite of his many pressing engagements, goes into this matter a little deeply he will find much to give him food for thought.

The fact of the matter is that it all depends on the Managers of the mills whether the men are induced to resume work or not in sufficient numbers. If the mill authorities of all the mills were as tactful and sympathetic. As those of the mills which are now working with full complement the strike would have by this time completely fizzled out.—Yours etc.

CITIZEN

SHAUKAT ALI LEAVING BOMBAY

—:o:—

DISAPPOINTED AT LACK OF SUPPORT

Mr. Abid Ali Jaferbhai, Secretary, Congress Muslim Party, Bombay, writes:—

Is it not an insult to the Muslim intelligentsia by Maulana Shaukat Ali Saheb when he says that the Muslims do not even know what answer to give to those who ask the Muslims to become Congress members? Muslims know it well that the Indian National Congress is the unofficial parliament of India and before long it will be the Official Parliament. Past experience has taught them well that they have suffered much by remaining aloof from the Congress and no such mistake can now be committed. Maulana Shaukat Ali and his camp has lost influence and importance in Muslim circles. A few months back they wanted to hold a Khilafat Conference in Bombay but on account of lack of response nothing could be done. Further the recently much-advertised Bombay Presidency All-Parties' Muslim Conference was supposed to be attended by M.L.A.'s, M.L.C.'s, representatives of Municipalities, District and other Local Boards and of all the Muslim Institutions in the Presidency. Maulana Saheb expected such a big rush that the Khilafat House was considered to be a small place and he tried for other Halls, but it is really regrettable that he could not secure one in a City like Bombay and had to content himself with the Khilafat House. It was, however, an utter disappointment that although more than 1500 invitations were issued not even a single person came from the mofussil while the Bombay Muslims looked at it with the contempt it deserved. The Press was supplied with the advance copy of the welcome address, which, although not read, was published by some local papers. Maulana Saheb has received such a great shock that he has decided to leave Bombay immediately.

Maulana Saheb may satisfy himself by advising the Muslims to have nothing to do with the Congress and the Congress Muslim Party but let me inform those interested that the Bombay Congress has many more members on its roll this year than there were during any of the last five years and although to-day is only the 18th day of the establishment of the Congress Muslim Party I claim that our Party's membership is much more than the Khilafat's.

The lessons learnt in 1920-21 cannot be forgotten by Muslims. Free India means free all Islamic countries, including Afghanistan. This freedom cannot be obtained by kissing the hands of the British Ministers but by discarding communalism and strengthening the forces of Nationalism by preparing an Army pledged to serve the Motherland at this the epoch-making period in her history.

SALE OF TREASURY BILLS

—:o:—

TENDERS CALLED

1. Tenders will be received at the office of the Controller of the Currency, Calcutta the Dy. Controller of the Currency Bombay, the Accountant General, Madras, the Acountant General Burma, Rangoon and the Currency Officers, Cawnpore Lahore and Karachi on Tuesday the 30th July 1929 up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time) -local time in the case of Rangoon for twelve months' Treasury Bills to the amount of Rs. 1 1/2 crores

2. The Bills will be in amounts of Rs. 25,000. Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1,00.000, Rs. 500,000 and Rs. 10,00000

3. The bills wild be issued from and paid at the Local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, and the branches of the Imperial Bank at Rangoon, Cawnpore, Lahore and Karachi

4. Each tender must be for a multiple of Rs. 25,000. The lowest amount for which a tender can be made is Rs. 25,000 at each rate. Each tender must specify the nominal value of the bills which the tenderer is prepared to take and the price per cent which he is willing to pay, expressed in rupees, annas and quarter annas. Tenders at rates containing fractions of an anna other than quarters of an anna will not be accepted. Tenders will have the option of taking an accepted tender in a single bill of any of the values mentioned in paragraph 2 above or in a number of bills of smaller amounts aggregating the total tender.

5. The persons whose tenders are accepted will be informed of the same on Wednesday the 31st July 1929 and payment in full of the amounts of the accepted tenders must be made to the local Head office or branch of the Imperial Bank of India at the place at which tender is made, on Friday the 2nd August 1929 not later than 12,, o'clock noon (Standard Time).

If tenders are received in excess of the amount offered, a proportional allotment will be made. The minimum allotment will be Rs. 25,000/-.

6. The Government of India reserve the right of rejecting any tenders.

7. On Wednesday the 31st July 1929 the Controller of the Currency will announce the rate at which further twelve months' bills, if any, will be offered for sale during the ensuing week—such rate will in no case be less than one quarter of an anna per cent above the highest rate of accepted tenders.

SCOUTING IN PANVEL

Provincial Scout Organiser Mr. G. G. Bhoseker visited Panvel and its suburbs Palaspa and Shirdhon during the second week of this month He coaducted a Scout-Master's class for Primary Teachers and also a class for the ladies in girl-guiding, for a week. Since then two troops, one Lipatrai and the other Samarth, are formed. Girl-guiding class for the ladies resulted in the formation of the Maharastra Sukanya (Girl Guide) Mandal, and its Maharashtra Kanya Troop.

City & Suburbs

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

S. S. "Macedonia" with the English mail of July 11, due 6 a.m.

Harwood League: R. A. v B. B. R. A., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Inauguration gathering of Hindu Women's Rescue Home Theosophical Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, 6 p.m., Sir P. Thakurdas, presiding.

SATURDAY, July 27.

The s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the homeward mails sails, 1 p.m.

Harwood League: Attached Section v G. I. P. Railway, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Adjourned Special meeting of Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

CONGRESS MUSLIM PARTY

—:o:—

GENERAL MEETING ON SUNDAY

The first general meeting of the above Party will be held on Sunday the 28th instant at 2 p.m. at the Congress House, Bombay to transact the following business:—

(1) Adoption of the Constitution
(2) Election of Office-bearers and Executive Committee Members.
(3) Programme of the Party.
(4) Any other business allowed by the Chair.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at five per cent.

COLLECTIONS FOR FLOOD FUND

The Bombay Bengalee Jewellers' procession will go round the Mulji Jetha Market, Mangaldas Market and Laxmidas Market from the residence of Babu Biswanath Dey, today (Friday) at 1 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The outward P and O mail steamer "Morea" with the mails from London of the 18th instant arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 24th instant and left there at 12-30 p.m. the same day.

A. I. C. C. ELECTIONS.

The following are elected to the A. I. C. C. by the Bombay P. C. C.:—

1. Sjt. Shaikh Hussein
2. Sjt. Purshotum Tricamdas
3. Vishwanah V. Patankar.

BOMBAY YOUTH LIAGUE.

A meeting of the study circle of the Youth League will be held on Friday (to-day) at 7 p.m. The subject before the Circle will be "China". Members of the Youth League who want to join the study circle are requested to be present before the meeting.

APPEAL FOR ASSAM FLOOD RELIEF.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has received the following contributions:—

Previously acknowledged Rs. 646|8. Sjt. Jivabhai B. Patel Rs. 10. Total Rs. 656|8|0.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Pilsna" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Wednesday the 31st instant.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, and Japan per s.s. "Tottori Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on Saturday the 27th instant.

HINDU WOMEN'S RESCUE HOME SOCIETY.

The inaugural gathering of the Rescue Home (Shraddhanand Anath Mahikashram) conducted by the Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society will be held to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. at the Theosophical Society's Hall, near the French Bridge when Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas will preside. Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, K. Natarajan, B. G. Kher, Govindlal Shivlal, Dr. Sawarkar, Mavji Govindji and others will speak. The function is open to the public.

BITTEN OR STUNG?

Promptly Apply ZAM-BUK

THE bites of mosquitoes, gnats, ants, spiders, leeches, and scorpions, may result in serious swellings, abscesses, and blood-poisoning. Guard your skin against inflammation and disease by gently rubbing Zam-Buk on the sore place.

Prepared from certain valuable herbal extracts, Zam-Buk has exceptional soothing and antiseptic properties. It removes all poison, prevents discoloration and swelling, and quickly heals. A little Zam-Buk rubbed over face, neck, and arms keeps the skin in perfect condition.

GUARANTEED FREE FROM ANIMAL FAT.

Zam-Buk

No. One-for Rs. 2-4 box. All medicine dealers.

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

NEW YORK FUTURES

6 POINTS UP

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

—:o:—

New York, July 25.

Previous Closing Rate	18.92
To-day's Opening Rate	18.86
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate	18.98
Difference	plus .06

The New York Cotton Market opened at a decline of 6 points and declined further 4 points on liquidation. After this the market assumed very steady tone and prices after advancing 8 points above previous close reacted slightly and closed at a nett rise of 6 points.

EXPECTATIONS.

On Friday the Liverpool Market is due to open at a rise of 3 points while Broach A|M is expected to open at Rs. 341.

LIVERPOOL.

—:o:—

Liverpool, July 25.

Previous Closing Rate	10.12
To-day's Opening Rate	9.99
Difference	—.13
To-day's Closing Rate	9.96
Difference	—.16

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened at a decline of 13 points but recovered 3 points on short covering. During the last hour prices were quoted 19 points lower on easier New York cables. The market closed at a net decline of 16 points.

COTTON OPTION PREMIUMS.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 25.

	Rs.
Broach A|M 1930 delivery	
S|O to Call at Rs. 450	1|12
S|O to Call at Rs. 425	3
S|O to Call at Rs. 400	6
S|O to Call at Rs. 375	10
S|O to Call at Rs. 350	17|8
D|O at the ruling rate	43
S|O to put at Rs. 325	15
S|O to put at Rs. 300	7|4
S|O to put at Rs. 275	3
S|O to put at Rs. 250	1|8

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

London, July 25.

Silver Ready	24 6 0
Lower	0 1 0
Silver Forward	24 7 0
Lower	0 1 0

Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

1st Settlement	55 10 6
2nd Settlement	55 10 0
3rd Settlement	55 9 0

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In Bank Officers (C. A. I. B.) and Chartered Insurance Experts (A. C. I. I.), ours are the only Indian Institute students successful. In Incorporated Secretaries (F.I.S.A.), ours are the only students who hold Fellowship Diplomas and our last successes are several times higher than all the Institutions put together.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1929.

Fouling One's Own Nest.

—:o:—

There are many prominent Muslims who have long kept aloof from the Indian National Congress, not on communal grounds,—the Congress is an absolutely non-communal institution—but because they would not displease Government or are too moderate in their views to accept the policy of the Congress. More recently, however, some Muslims have made it a point to boycott the Congress because it has not accepted all their communal claims. They have redoubled their activities since the Nationalist Muslims formally accepted the Nehru settlement substantially and started a Party to stand by the Congress. When a person like Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan preaches the boycott of the Congress, he may be safely ignored. But when one like Maulana Shaukat Ali, whose past services to the Congress and the country can never be forgotten, takes up an attitude of hostility to the Congress, he should at least be reasoned with, though just at present he seems to be in no mood to listen to reason.

In a message to the Press the Maulana says: "After most careful consideration my advice to all Muslims is not to join the Congress unless and until their demands as to the future constitution of India are fully accepted." He adds that the Nehru Report "ought to be scrapped and amended so that the confidence of the minorities may be gained". Now, the reactionary and communalist Muslims, who have all along kept away from the Congress, do not need the Maulana's advice. The staunch Natonalists will decline the advice with or without thanks. Some of the vacillators may perhaps be misled, for it is as easy to mislead as it is hard to lead right. Judged dispassionately, the Maulana's advice is most unreasonable and unpatriotic from every point of view. The Congress is a national institution and it is the duty of every patriotic citizen who accepts its creed and places the country above the community in matters political to join it and stand by it and strive by persuasion to get justice to his community, without doing injustice to other communities. It is only in a body like the Congress that conflicting communal claims can be equitably adjusted. That was how the Maulana himself and some other Nationalist Muslims enabled the Congress to make the Congress-League Pact of 1927 and the historic Pact of a decade before. It is most unpatriotic, if not suicidal, for an individual or a community to dictate terms to the Congress almost at the point of bayonet and make their acceptance without any modification and without any regard for the claims of other communities a price of allegiance to the Congress. Such a policy argues one's lack of confidence in oneself or in the justice of one's cause. It is sheer cussedness.

Maulana Shaukat Ali denounces the Nehru Report and advises every other Muslim to denounce it. But he has never to our knowledge published a closely-reasoned analysis of the communal settlement in the Report and shown what precisely is wrong with it or why. All these months he has only been raging and fuming and swearing at the Report. Fortunately, however, he still approves of the Congress-League Pact of 1927. Those who have dispassionately studied the Nehru Report, leaders for instance like the Maharaja of Mahmudabad, Sir Ali Imam and Dr. Ansari, see but little material difference between the Report as modified by the Convention and the last Pact. Assuming there are some material differences, they are nothing when compared wth the common ground and should be adjustable through friendly negotiations. The blustering and dictatorial attitude of the Maulana hinders the very negotiations necessary for a complete settlement. We could understand such an attitude on the part of those who prefer their present bondage, with its opportunities for sycophancy, to the Responsible Government outlined in the Nehru Report and who block progress by insisting upon impossible demands. But we surely do not expect Maulana Shaukat Ali, who says he prizes freedom more than life, to ally himself with sycophants and to stab a sacred national institution.

Square Peg In Round Hole.

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Lord Lloyd has been virtually forced to resign from the High Commissionership of Egypt. In his letter of resignation he remarks to the new British Foreign Secretary: "Since my return from Egypt I have been thinking over, in the light of my recent conversation with you, the situation caused by the advent of the new Government in England and the policy which, I understand, is to be pursued in regard to Egyptian affairs." Lord Lloyd concludes: "My views are not likely to be in sufficient harmony with yours to enable me conscientiously to discharge my duties to His Majesty's Government." In other words Lord Lloyd is not willing to serve Britain in Egypt unless His Majesty's Government agree meekly with his lordship's idea of ruling Egypt. Mr. Henderson's reply in the Commons to interpellations asking him whether Lord Lloyd was compelled to retire clearly shows that no other course than retirement from his post was left open to him by the MacDonald Government. In this matter they have shown a strength of attitude which will not only encourage the Wafd Party in Egypt, the only Party which represents the vast majority of the Egyptian people, to redouble its efforts for securing an Anglo-British understanding honourable to both sides; it will also facilitate their negotiations for a settlement of the Egyptian question, because the chief imperialistic obstacle at Cairo in the smooth passage of such negotiations, Lord Lloyd, has been removed. He was the square peg in a round hole and not only the Nationalist elements in Egyptian politics but also the moderate men who hoped to secure strict adherence by Britain to the Declaration of 1922 by adopting a conciliatory attitude towards her found him imperious in conduct and hostile to the very idea of respecting that Declaration as an agreement by which Britain gave Egypt to understand that she was allowed an independent status. The resignation of Lord Lloyd is a victory for the Egyptian politicians but that victory will be shorn of its value unless they make it clear to the MacDonald Government that the very first step towards reconciliation which Britain must take lies in insisting upon a return to constitutional government in Egypt. It is not with Mahmood Pasha, the Dictator, but with a Cabinet possessing the confidence of an Egyptian Parliament, newly elected, that they must deal.

Khaddar and Co-operation

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The "Sahakari-Mitra", the Marathi monthly on Co-operation, published under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, has recently brought out a special Khadi number. It contains a number of instructive articles proving the benefits of the Khaddar movement to the very poor peasant and showing too how these benefits can be enhanced if Khaddar is produced and marketed on co-operative lines. It is very gratifying to note that despite the domination of the Co-operative movement by officials more and more Co-operators should openly advocate the Khaddar movement. There is no doubt that the movement can achieve a great deal more if carried on on the co-operative plan. In a message to the Khadi number the Hon. Mr. V. Ramdas Pantalu, the veteran Co-operator, rightly observes: "The manufacture and distribution of Khaddar can be promoted by Co-operative Societies in a very considerable degree; and by doing so they will participate in one of our most important activities in national reconstruction. It is only when Co-operative Societies are put to national uses that they justify their existence." The last sentence deserves to be specially noted by Co-operators.

SLAVERY IN PORTUGUESE INDIA

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GOA BRANCH OF THE CONGRESS BREAKS THE "COOLIES" SHACKLES

(From A Correspondent.)

The Goa Committee of the Indian National Congress really deserve to be congratulated on being instrumental in securing repatriation of ten persons from the Andamans of Assam tea plantations where they seem to have been decoyed through the familiar machinations of unscrupulous recruting agents.

SHOCKING SLAVERY.

These unlucky victims of cruel exploitation reached Goa on the 14th instant and the heart-rending story of suffering which they have brought with them recalls all the horrors which civilised feeling experienced when the shocking realities of the Indian "coolies'" life in Assam tea-gardens were made public here. While the evil has been minimised through public agitation and propaganda, in British India, the Portuguese territory and the Indian States offer themselves as fertile fields to the Assam labour recruiting agencies. In Goa especially where economic and political conditions combined with the existence of an impoverished, illiterate labouring class facilitate cheap labour recruiting, the evil has assumed scandalous proportions.

The sad story of the tea-garden cooly is the invariable one of how he was promised a daily wage of some rupees but actually received 6 annas for man and 4 or 5 annas for woman which hardly sufficed to buy the daily meal; how he is promised comforts of life in a place which was supposed to be not far off and which he would be free to leave for his native place at his pleasure. Not infrequently no legal contract embodying the promised terms of employment exists and illiteracy, fear and ignorance along with the whole system of "cooly" management prevent any communication with the disenchanted exiles home.

THE STORY OF EXPOSURE.

The difficulty is experienced of locating the whereabouts of these 'slaves' once they leave their native shore and the fact that these newly reclaimed "coolies" were traced after three years is eloquent enough. Brought up in the best, brilliant traditions of Portuguese freedom (which, alas, has fallen on evil days to-day) the Goan intelligentsia has produced many men who have dedicated their race abilities to the cause of the oppressed and it is these men who have been carrying war against this form of revolting slavery. The scandal was thoroughly exposed by some of them recently and the Government, yielding to the pressure of their efforts, held an inquiry in which two Government officials were involved. Although the latter were eventually exonerated from blame, public conscience was roused and attention was focussed on the proved existence of this form of slave-traffic in Goa.

Once again the Nationalist Press took up the question of Government's policy of non-interference with the labour recruiting activities and startling revelations made at the time by an old woman who ran away from the hell of the plantation life considerably supported the Press propaganda. This woman took full six months to reach Goa. She described her sufferings which fellow "coolies" shared. They slaved on the plantations, starved and dressed in tatters, undergoing tortures of cruel separation of husbands from wives and children from parents. Prisoners for all practical purposes, condemned to a life of unrelieved suffering, these pathetic creatures shared the shame of their country. The ravages of the terrible *kalaazar* to which they were subjected without adequate facilities of medical treatment being offered to them shall remain indescribable. The old woman escaped and after her these ten persons, thanks to the gallant efforts of the Goa Committee of the Congress, their life of human inferno.

CALL ON PORTUGUESE HONOUR.

The repatriation triumph of the Committee is, indeed, so remarkable that even the Government must have shared the popular shame of the whole system of exploitation. The censorship, it is reported, issued an order forbidding the Press from publishing so much as the mention of the Committee in connexion with this incident; but some of the pluckier Nationalist papers anticipated the move before it was too late. It is, however gratifying to note that the Government has promised an inquiry into the affair although no practical line of action has so far been taken. It is really deplorable that non-Portuguese alien interests should be allowed to carry on this form of slave traffic in Portuguese territory and that a Republic whose history has been full of heroic struggles for freedom (despite the present Dictatorship) should countenance this scandalous state of affairs. Will General Carmona's Government make the supreme gesture and release Portuguese honour and love of freedom from the eclipse of this stigma?

VOCATIONAL DISEASE

RUSSIAN ATTEMPT TO DEAL WITH IT

(BY T. M. BRONN, through U. S. S. R. Society for Cultural Relation with Foreign Countries).

The Obuh Institute for the study of vocational diseases in the first scientific basis in the U.S.S.R. for the struggle with vocational diseases. This Institute had to make its way and to develop new methods which in due time found recognition by other institutes and dispensaries of vocational diseases, which were organised later. From the beginning the Institute had a larger purpose than only the study of vocational diseases and poisoning which made the victim a claimant of vocational invalidity. The Institution began to study the diseases of workers in general and observe the effect of work upon their health. The study of the rich material thus collected will permit finding the sources of vocational diseases, their causes and demonstrating how such diseases show themselves in various types of work.

The chief subjects that occupy the laboratory of the Institute are the effect of vocational poisoning, of lead, of quick silver, oxides or carbon, benzine and others. Also of fatigue, the influence of nutrition upon the productivity of labour.

HOW THE STUDY IS MADE?

During the first three or four years of work, 30,000 workers of various vocations were diagnosed. At present the Institute does not occupy itself with mass surveys, leaving this to the dispensaries; it now seeks to intensify the study of special vocational groups, in order to discover the influence of some kind of poison, affecting the health of the workers and seeks for means to prevent it. Thus cinema workers were examined whose eyes are subject to the ultra-violet rays, the cataract found among the glass blowers was examined and the hearing of weavers and riveters, the skin diseases of the silk worm cocoon spinners, the influence of menstruation on the productivity of work of women workers, etc. The workers are studied directly at the plant. The changes of pulse of blood pressure, of respiration, of metabolism, etc., are observed. In various sanitary conditions opportunities are presented to devise the sanitary medical characteristic of detailed occupation.

An important feature of the work of the Institute is to demonstrate the concrete sanitary shortcoming in one or another plant and factory.

IMPROVING CONDITIONS OF WORK.

In a number of cases measures recommended by the Institute help to improve the conditions of labour and rationalize production. Thus the Institute fixed the source of poisoning by occupational poisons and succeeded in substituting the harmful methods of work by improved and less harmful ones; for example, preparing furniture polish in furniture factories, abolishing lead paints from the factory of the "Krasny Bogatyr" and the substitution of the lead bath by a special oven for the treating of aluminium in the plant of the Ural platina, or the organization of a special shop of hat makers, who work without quick silver. Through the influence of the In-

(Continued on page 9

SUBURBAN LAND-OWNERS

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COMPLAINT OF OVER-TAXATION

(By K. K. VAIDYA.)

As the whole question of reforming the Land Revenue Code is now under consideration and a Land League has been started for opposing any unjustifiable levy of increased assessment on land, the grievances of the land-owners in the suburbs and especially the non-agricultural assessment or building fine in the suburbs of Bombay, Poona Ahmedabad and other cities should also receive the fullest attention at the hands of the Government, the Legislature and the proposed Land League. The constitution and objects of the Land League should be made wide enough to include the redress of grievances of these land-owners as well as those of the agricultural classes. The injustices and excessive character of the present non-agricultural assessment and in fact the whole jurisdiction which the Collector seeks to exercise under Sections 48, 65 and 66 of the Land Revenue Code is day by day encroaching upon the taxable resources and other spheres of action of the Local Self-Government bodies and is becoming intolerable to them as well as to the suburban landowners although owing to the better financial position of the latter and their pre-occupation in the busy cities, they have been hitherto unmindful of the severity of this burden of taxation and are less vocal in their complaints as compared with the agricultral classes.

A CONCESSION WITHDRAWN.

In the Bombay Suburban District the standard rate for this assessment is 3 per cent per year on the value of the land. It is well-known that in building investments the nett return on the whole capital is about 6 per cent only. The above rate therefore comes to 50 per cent of the nett profit on land. It is as high as Rs. 12 or Rs. 30/- per one hundred square yards per year and no concession is allowed for the 75 per cent of the holding which is to

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

Popular Move.

Mr. MacDonald's announcement in the Commons that his Government had decided to make substantial reductions in the British naval programme for 1929-36 is sure to strengthen the popularity of the Labour administration with the taxpayers in Britain who will be glad to find that more money thus becomes available for expenditure on ameliorative purposes. The decision has an international importance too, because the British action helps appreciably those in America and in Europe who are actively engaged in persuading their Governments to reduce the expenditure on armaments. Mr. MacDonald explained that the controlling purpose of his Government would be to make the Kellogg Peace Pact an effective influence on international relations. He announced that he would visit America probably in October next. A personal exchange of views between him and Mr. Hoover would assist materially in securing the co-operation of Britain and America for a practical application of the principles underlying the Peace Pact.

America Reciprocates.

Mr. MacDonald in referring to his conversations with General Dawes said in the Commons: "We are determined not to allow technical points to over-ride the great public issues involved in our ability to reach a settlement." The determination to create an atmosphere favourable for reaching a settlement is reciprocated in the Hoover Administration's action in appointing a Military Commission to enquire into the possibilities of reducing military expenditure. In announcing the appointment of this Commission, Mr. Hoover said that the national situation in respect of armaments had been modified by the Kellogg Pact. With Britain and America both ready to show by actual deeds that reduction in armaments is practicable, it should not be difficult for the other Powers to follow their healthy example. And when will India get some relief from the ever-growing demands of the Military Moloch?

A Farcical Debate.

The President of the Bombay Legislative Council had good reason to deplore that the quality of debate in the Council had gone very low. The debate on Mr. Pataskar's Bill to amend the Local Boards Act was farcical in the extreme. The Bill provided that the Local Board franchise which is now confined to land-owners, but which was much wider before 1923 should be extended to other classes who contribute to civic well-being, such as owners of houses or tenants, income-tax payers, graduates of the University, pleaders and medical men. Apart from the defect of having too many classes of voters, the Bill was a fairly liberal one as it cautiously extended the franchise. In so far as it erred, it erred on the side of caution. For universal franchise is the best rule especially in the sphere of Local Self-Government.

Fallacies.

The arguments urged against the Bill were illogical and puerile. It was urged for instance that under the Bill educated men would displace uneducated agriculturists in the Boards. But agriculturists who form a vast majority of voters should be given the right to be represented by the educated men in whom they have confidence. Else their ignorance is likely to be exploited by official and semi-official cliques. It is unnecessary to say why some Councillors indulged in jibes at the expense of educated people. Another argument urged against the measure was based on the so-called principle "No representation without taxation." This objection is doubly fallacious. Those who do not pay the local land cess contribute to public revenue through other direct or indirect taxes, from which revenue the Local Boards get their grants. Secondly, the right principle is that there should be no taxation without representation. It is a perversion of the principle to say that a man gets his right to vote because of his paying a tax. His vote is his birth-right and he may serve the State or a Board otherwise than by paying a tax.

Rifle Shooting Clubs.

In reply to certain questions from Mr. W. S. Mukadam in the Legislative Council, Mr. Hotson stated that there were in the Presidency only four non-military rifle shooting clubs for target practice, all on Miniature Ranges, and that licenses for such clubs are issued in Form XV appended to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, on conditions endorsed on the back of the form. It is interesting to learn that one of the clubs is conducted by the Bombay Presidency Boy Scouts' Association. There is no doubt that the number of rifle shooting clubs should be considerably higher, but there is at present only talk of popularising them. We trust Mr. Mukadam will not rest content with asking a few questions, but would make every effort to start some more rifle shooting clubs in the Presidency.

A VERY GRAVE CHARGE

"Communal Feud Tacitly Encouraged by Govt."

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PROTEST AGAINST SCARE-MONGERING BY PAPERS

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"Mosques and Temples Should Not be Exempt from Search"

Three more witnesses were examined by the Bombay Riots Inquiry Committee when it met again at the Secretariat on Thursday.

Mr. B. G. Horniman further examined said that Mr. Shaukat Ali had misrepresented him in the "Khilafat" by attributing a statement to witness that he wanted all the Pathans to be expelled.

Questioned regarding the photo of a 'missing Borah boy' which appeared in the "National Herald", witness stated that the father of the boy came to the office of the "Hindustan and Praja Mitra" from whom the "Herald" received a copy. Witness was not in the office at the time, but he was communicated on 'phone that the Borah had signed a statement to the effect that his boy had been kidnapped by Pathans.

Mr. Khan: Since you were at your house you could not have made enquiries as regards the genuineness of the story?

Witness: After learning that the Borah was in the office and had signed a statement and further after seeing the story published in the "Hindustan" that evening, I was satisfied on the point.

Mr Horniman did not agree with Mr. Mirza's suggestions that there were certain improbabilities in the story which should have made him suspicious as to the correctness of the report.

Proceeding witness stated that the kidnapping scare as a factor of tension had ceased to operate from February 5. Offensive against Pathans in the beginning was taken both by Hindus and Mahomedans.

Asked by the Chairman as to why in that case Pathans did not retaliate against Muslims, witness replied that if it was suggested to the Pathans that Muslims had assaulted them, he had no doubt, they would have retaliated against Muslims also.

GENESIS OF RIOTS.

Mr. J. A. D. Naoroji of Messrs. Tatas, who was the next witness stated that he was enrolled as a Special Magistrate on the outbreak of the last February riots. He thought that the "perpetual feud between the Hindus and Mahomedans fostered by Maulanas and Moulvis, Swamis and Acharyas on the one hand, and tacitly encouraged by Government who had not made any attempts at penalising the attempts of either party to keep up a constant state of friction" supplied the powder and the mill strike with shell. Its incidents supplied the match both of which together caused the riots.

Witness was of opinion that mosques and temples must not be exempt from search for offensive weapons, as he had heard that such weapons were concealed in those places of worship, during the riots. He did not care whether by such action Government would be criticised for going back on their policy of non-interference with religious freedom.

It was for Government to devise means for preserving the peace and order and to "take a hand in the stupid game of music before mosque and cow-killing and either definitely allow or disallow those things and see that their orders were carried out."

Mr. Khan referred the witness to the large Mahomedan funeral procession which was permitted to pass along Kalbadevi Road during the riots instead of through usual route through Fanaswa li, and asked whether it was not because Fanaswadi was considered a dangerous locality for the procession to pass through.

The witness answered that he had seen the procession and it was too large and too well-armed to be exposed to any danger in Fanaswadi. It was a funeral procession of the usual type but a mixed crowd of Muslims which swelled as it went long. Many of them were armed with lathies.

SCARE-MONGERING BY PAPERS.

Proceeding, witness added that scare-mongering by newspapers was an important factor in creating trouble. Of the respectable newspapers, he considered the "Times of India" was the worst offender.

"I read two papers regularly," declared the witness, "the "Times and the "Bombay Chronicle" and I have no hesitation in saying that the latter was far more citizenlike in its avoidance of scaring headlines. I am of opinion that publication of scaring headlines should be punished."

As a panacea to end communal riots, witness suggested (1) liberal education, (2) severe legislation against fanatical priests of all kinds and (3) improvement in the economic condition of the people. Until these conditions were established more police should be kept to watch hooligans.

MR. UJAMSHI'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Jagjivan Ujamshi, a cotton and share broker, was the next witness examined. He stated that from February 5 to 8, he went round the affected areas with the Peace Committee. After that he took part in the activities of the Hindu Relief Committee.

Questioned by Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri as to how he came to know that the Pathans who were employed in place of the oil-strikers, were paid higher wages, witness said that during labour troubles the share-broker were the persons who suffered most. Hence to safeguard his own interest he was making enquiries in the course of which he came to know that Pathans were employed on higher wages.

Reverting to his statement that the Home Member was reluctant to call the military though the Police Commissioner pressed him to do so, the Chairman enquired of witness whether he would not accept the definite statements made both by the Home Member as well as the Commissioner that there was absolutely no difference of opinion between them in that matter.

Witness, in reply, maintained that what he stated was correct because several of the sub-ordinate police officers had told him that the Commissioner was anxious to call in troops, but the Home Member was not allowing them to do so. Witness, however, added that he was not present during any of their conversations and his statement was only a presumption.

"NOT DISPLEASING ANYBODY."

Mr. Khan: Having regard to the fact that your statement is only presumption and the statements of the Home Member and the Police Commissioner are definite, would you not accept the latter?

Mr. Ujamshi: I will do so, as I do not wish to displease anybody.

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RELICS OF FEUDALISM IN BOMBAY

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(Continued from page 12.)

cidents as he had pointed out had received and would always receive due attention of the Government. As regards the actual exercise of the powers conferred upon Talukdars and Inamdars it had been his experience as a District Officer that the misuse of these powers was not a common thing.

Mr. L. M. Deshpande (Satara) contended that the section of the Land Revenue Code which the Bill sought to delete was not wholly applicable to the superior holders in Gujerat for whom there was a different Act. Thakoresaheb of Kerwada opposed the Bill and so also Rao Bahadur Kale (Satara).

NONE TO PROTECT MASSES.

Rao Bahadur Bole said superior holders were parasites who prospered on the earnings of their poor tenants. It was stated that there was discontent all over the country. Yes. There was but what was its cause? In the opinion of the speaker the cause was economic and not political. In the case of agriculturists discontent was due to the harassment they received from the superior landholders and it was up to Government to protect them. There were people who talked of giving protection to cows but there was none who looked after the protection of poor masses.

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar opposed the Bill. He speciously argued that superior holders were at the mercy of inferior holders and therefore deserved to be protected.

Dr. P. G. Solanki informed the House that Talukdars in Gujarat were the descendants of old rulers in that provinces and therefore by virtue of heredity tney had acquired certain privileges from the British Government. Why for the sins of a few Talukdars and Inamdars the whole class should be penalized?

DIDN'T WANT TO SEE THE FELLOW."

Syed Miran Mohamed Shah (Hyderabad) opposed the Bill.

Mr. W. S. Mukadam (Panch Mahals) supporting the Bill observed that it did not require a prophet to predict the fate of the Bill. Even if the Bill passed they were not likely to get what they were aiming at. As an instance of high-handedness of Government officials the speaker narrated a story in which a responsible Government official who was also a member of the Council, when approached by the speaker in regard to a grievance of an inferior holder had made a marginal note on the speaker's letter that he did not want to see the face of the fellow, meaning the speaker.

Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Minister for Education, opposing the Bill observed that those who supported the Bill were merely attacking the feudal system which had been in India for ages.

Mr B. G. Pahalajani supporting the Bill sounded a note of warning for the Government. By Section 88 of the Land Revenue Code many of the powers of Government were transferred to superior holders with the same effect as if Government were acting themselves in the matter.

Mir Mohamed Baloch supported the Bill.

Mr. N. B. Chandrachud (Poona) opposing the Bill observed that Inamdars were more the oppressed than the oppressors. In his opinion the power conferred upon superior holders were necessary in the interests of Government and even in the interests of ryots.

GOVT.'S ASSURANCE.

Mr. J. W. Smyth, Revenue Secretary, said Government did oppose the Bill. He pointed out that those who had supported the bill were members who represented urban constituencies while the Bill affected the rural constituencies. Proceeding he said the powers were given to superior holders under exceptional circumstances. No doubt there might be some cases where injustice might have been done to inferior holders. There were some villages in far off places where it was humanly impossible for Inamdars not to be guilty of injustice.

The speaker promised the Supporters of the Bill that Government did undertake to keep the closest watch upon these proceedings. Government were prepared to say that in no cases commission would be given in places where settlement was not introduced.

In view of the assurance given by the Revenue Secretary Mr. Swaminarayan withdrew his Bill.

BILL TO AMEND RENT ACT WITHDRAWN.

Mr. S. C. Joshi withdrew his Bill further to amend the Bombay Rent Act 1918 on the ground that there was some technical difficulty.

Mr. H. P. Pataskar then moved the first reading of the Bill further to amend the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act 1879. The Bill defines agriculturist for the purposes of law as "a person who owns land in his own right and who ordinarily engages personally in agriculture provided that his yearly income from sources other than agriculture does not exceed rupees 500 and that his aggregate income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 1000".

The Home Member explaining the Government's position said it had been their intention to repeal the Act as soon as it was possible to do so that Government would bring a new bill on the subject this year or next year. He requested the mover to allow little more time to Government and see how they dealt with the situation.

The debate on the Bill was not concluded when the House rose for the day.

India Denied Freedom And Sanctity Of Agreements

SIR SANKARAN ON ROOT CAUSE OF UNREST.

Reading Reiterates Slogan Of 'Fairness And Justice'

BELIEVES SIMON REPORT WILL SATISFY MAJORITY OF PEOPLE!

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"Indian Problem A Non Party Question"

LONDON, July 24.

The Central Committee were the guests of the Royal Empire Society at a largely attended luncheon. Lord Reading proposing the toast to the guests hoped that as a result of the deliberations which were going on it would be eventually possible to fashion some plan which would reconcile the differences of opinion in India, if not completely at least to the satisfaction of a majority of the people of India and Britain. He emphasised the non-party aspect of the Indian question and that the policy as regards India laid down in 1917 Declaration and which had been followed ever since was the view of the country, not of any party.

UNDER FOUR MASTERS.

Lord Reading mentioned that he had served as Viceroy under four Secretaries of State from Mr. Montagu to Lord Birkenhead, and never found any difference whatever the party was in power as regards constitutional development. He pointed out that the parties at present were notably associated through a Labourite Secretary of State, a Conservative Viceroy and a Liberal President of the Commission, and believed that as a result something would be achieved which would inure to the benefit of India. Lord Reading eloquently perorated hoping that India would march to her destiny as a great constituent partner of the Empire, and would be content to remain therein confident that all that Britain sought was fairness, justice and happiness of her peoples.

SIR S. NAIR ON CAUSE OF UNREST IN INDIA.

Sir Sankaran Nair, responded, hypothesising that the British Dominions and Colonies were founded on the common law principles of freedom of person and property and sanctity of agreements, and pointed out that these principles permeated India where the people were restless because they had not been carried out completely.—Reuter.

STORM IN LORDS OVER LLOYD'S RESIGNATION

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(Continued from Page 1).

sincerity of motive which led Lord Lloyd to tender his resignation, and the Government, in accepting it with regret, desire to express their appreciation of the eminent services of Lord Lloyd in the high and responsible positions he has held in Egypt and elsewhere.—Reuter.

"LLOYD'S LACK OF SYMPATHY WITH EGYPTIAN ASPIRATIONS

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Responsible persons in close touch with the Egyptian affairs are not surprised at the resignation of Lord Lloyd. They state that Lord Lloyd did not conceal his lack of sympathy with the policy embodied in the Declaration of 1922 with regard to the independence of Egypt. Acute differences arose from time to time between Lord Lloyd and the late Conservative Government inevitably and soon came to a head with the advent of the Labour Government whose policy towards Egypt could not be less liberal than its predecessors.

It is significant in this connection that it is understood that conversations between the present Government and Mohamed Mahmoud, the Prime Minister of Egypt, have reached a stage at which it is permissible to hope that Anglo-Egyptian relations may be placed on more cordial and sympathetic basis.

'INHERITANCE FROM LAST GOVT

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It is learned in well-informed quarters that the idea that acute differences of opinion on some specific question of policy suddenly developed between the present Government and Lord Lloyd is entirely erroneous. Differences which have resulted in Lord Lloyd's resignation were general developed in the lifetime of the last Government and intensified after the accession of the Labour Party to office. The present Government, after a long and careful consideration of all circumstances, came to the conclusion that it was unlikely to find it possible to carry out its policy in Egypt so long as the Lord Lloyd remained as High Commissioner, but the ministerial quarters emphasise that the resignation is largely the inheritance from the last Government.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS

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LONDON July 25.

Lord Lloyd's resignation has caused a first class political sensation. The morning newspapers comment very extensively on the subject.

The "Times" says Lord Lloyd's qualities of vitality courage and nervous energy are less valuable in Egypt at present than sympathy, patience and power of conciliation. What is really unfortunate is that his resignation should have taken the form of a public difference over an undisclosed policy.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that in order to prevent Anglo-Egyptian relations getting out of hand the Premier and Mr. Henderson who have presumably made up their minds on Egyptian policy should promptly appoint a High Commissioner whose choise expresses the policy without leaving time for embarrassing legends to develop.

"DISGRACEFUL TREATMENT"

The "Morning Post" declares that clearly Lord Lloyd, in effect, has been dismissed. The immediate cause of this disgraceful treatment of a great public servant lies in the enmity and intrigues of the extremists in Egypt working with the Left Wing Labourities in Britain.

The "Daily Telegraph" opines that whatever the nature of his disagreement with the Government it cannot detract in any way from the brilliance of Lord Lloyd's record in the service of the Empire.

The "Daily News" maintains that the effect of the Government's step is to throw the whole Egyptian quesion again into the melting pot. Now that Lord Lloyd is gone, the Egyptian problem must be tackled afresh from a new angle immediately.—Reuter.

NEWS IN BRIEF

—:o:—

Calcutta.—Mr. D. C. Stewart Smith has been declared elected as a Member of the Legislative Assembly from Bengal (European) constituency in place of Mr. A. Moore resigned.—Free Press.

Madras—The Sheriff of Madras has issued an appeal for donations for the erection of a memorial to Lord Goschen to perpetuate the memory of his administration.—Free Press.

Berlin—The fire in North Berlin has now been controlled and the danger to the gasworks and other places has been averted. Four persons have been seriously injured.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL PROGRAMME

Reduction In Construction

MAKING PEACE PACT AN EFFECTIVE INFLUENCE

—:o:—

Mr. Macdonald's Statement In Commons

LONDON, July 24.

Mr. MacDonald making a statement on naval shipbuilding announced that it had been decided to suspend the work on the cruisers "Surrey and Northumberland," cancel the submarine depot ship "Maidstone," cancel two contract submarines and slow down dockyard work and other naval construction.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 24.

Mr. MacDonald in the Commons said: "Government's general position is that the defence of the country must be based on two main considerations, firstly the chances of having to use the defences and secondly efficiency and economy as shewn in their magnitude and character." Mr. MacDonald declared that the Government kept in view the changes in the policy and problem of national security effected by the Peace Pact. If the latter was to be made an effective influence on international relations "to make it so is the controlling purpose of the Government, and a systematic policy is being developed which will take little time to complete in order to carry out that intention."

NEGOTIATIONS WITH U. S.

Mr. MacDonald added that conversations had been actively conducted with the United States for the purpose of opening the way for an agreement on naval matters, which had hitherto defied settlement. He alluded to his conversations with General Dawes and said that already the whole field of these differences with the United States had been surveyed. The two Governments had made a fresh start and they were agreed that, without departing from the principle of parity, "a measure of elasticity can be allowed so as to meet the requirements of peace of the two nations. We are determined not to allow technical points to override the great public issues involved in our ability to reach settlement."

Mr. MacDonald proposed, when the House rose, to concentrate on this question "until an issue is reached." "The visit to President Hoover is now the subject of conversations in order that it may take place when it will be helpful in promoting cordial Anglo-American relations, particularly advance the ends of disarmament and peace which they hold in common. Such a visit will have to be fitted in with certain international conferences, but October seems to be the likely month."

1929-30 NAVAL PROGRAMME.

A committee to co-ordinate the three Services for the purpose of Cabinet consideration had been established, but, as the co-ordination was not comprehensive enough to meet the requirements of the state policy, the Foreign Office was also represented on it. In the opinion of this Committee the general outlook was such as to justify a review of Britain's programme. Therefore, after thorough examination of the naval position and "not only as a proof of our sincerity, but as a duty imposed on us with regard to the expenditure of national money," the Government had decided to suspend work on cruisers "Surrey" and "Northumberland," cancel the submarine depot ship "Maidstone", cancel two contract submarines and slow down dockyard work and other naval construction. Mr. MacDonald declared that, as regards 1929-30 naval programme, anyway, there would be no commitments before the autumn and no steps would be taken to proceed with it until the matter was further considered.

EFFECT OF REDUCTION.

Mr. MacDonald recognised the effect of reduction of building programmes on employment in dockyards; and announced that as a result of special rearrangements which the admiralty had suggested, much labour in Royal Dockyards which would otherwise have been discharged would be absorbed. Representatives of dockyard labour would be immediately consulted. The Admiralty had loyally helped Government to achieve the object with a minimum of dislocation and hardship after expressing their technical views on the minimum of armaments which they considered necessary.

Mr. MacDonald added that all the Powers concerned recognised that a preliminary Anglo-American agreement was essential to the general naval building agreement, immediately the way was clear, the Powers represented at Washington Conferences in 1921 and 1922 would be invited to a preliminary conference with a view to reaching a comprehensive agreement and the final agreement would be ratified at a place which he hoped by common consent, would be chosen by the United States in recognition of the splendid part played by its President.

It would then be reported to the League's Preparatory Commission on disarmament as a contribution to its work. If, these intentions were fulfilled, the request of the Preparatory Commission's Chairman, made at Geneva on 15th March 1928, that Powers should attempt to agree among themselves would be accomplished and we would be in a position to pursue with the Commission the difficult but essential problem of how to reduce other forms of armament in accordance with the Allies' pledge at Versailles when imposing disarmament on Germany also in pursuance of the Pact of Peace, His Majesty's Government would direct its thoughts and energies to it in co-operation with other nations. Immediately this more immediate work of naval agreement was finished the General Disarmament Conference would then be possible.

General Dawes and other diplomats were present in the distinguished strangers' gallery.—Reuter.

PREMIER TO VISIT UNITED STATES IN OCTOBER

LONDON, July 24.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr Ramsay MacDonald, the Premier, said that he would probably visit the United States in October.—Reuter.

ANGLO-AMERICAN NAVAL AGREEMENT

—:o:—

ADMIRALTY'S MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS COVERED

LONDON, July 24

Messrs. Guiness and Churchill closely questioned Premier MacDonald as regards the admiraltys minimum requirements.

Mr. MacDonald replies that he had no doubt that when the agreement with the United States was reached the minimum requirements submitted by us would be adequately covered.

Mr. Lambert (Liberal) asked whether the decision had been reached as regards the Singapore base. Mr. MacDonald replies that it had been included in the large survey.

Replying to further questions of the Conservatives Mr. MacDonald said that he assumed the country was in favour of active steps to ensure peace and added that the Navy as left after this announcement would be perfectly capable of doing its work.—Reuter

CHANCELLOR MUELLER NOT YET OUT OF DANGER

—:o:—

LONDON, July 25

Chancelior Mueller is satisfactorily progressing, but he is not yet out of danger.—Reuter.

"OUT TO ESTABLISH A TRADE UNION PRINCIPLE"

Statement Submitted By G. K. Union to Court Of Inquiry

The following is statement of the Girni Kamgar Union to the Court of Enquiry:—

I.— "EXACT NATURE OF THE DISPUTE."

The following two letters addressed by the Girni Kamgar Union to the Millowners' Association will explain the genesis of the strikes that occurred in the months of March and April last.

(1) Letter dated 18-4-29.

(2) Leter dated 25-4-29.

The letters speak for themselves but in view of deliberate attempts made to side.brack the issues it is necessary to point out two conclusions that obviously follow from the facts stated in them. The first is that the General Strike which began on the 26th of April was *not a lightning Strike*, as every attempt had been made to settle the points in dispute by means of negotiations and the millowners had been given sufficient notice of the extreme steps that the Union would have take, in case the negotiations broke down.

The second conclusion is that this is nothing more or less than *genuine trade dispute*, arising out of a systematic campaign against the elementary rights of Trade Unionism and deliberate and well planned attack on the very existence of the Union.

It is necessary to emphasize this second point, as it has a direct bearing on the issues arising out of the remaining terms of reference, viz, the responsibilities regards the strike, the causes of its prolongation, and the difficulties in the way of the settlement. It has been urged on behalf of the owners that the demands of the G. K. U. are "Communistic" in nature and that the leaders of the Union have some ulterior motives in bringing about the strike.

WHY THIS DREAD OF COMMUNISM?

There is no reason why even 'Communistic' demands (whatever the expression may mean) should be lightly treated but so far as the present strike is concerned it is obvious that it could not have occurred but for the aggressive action on the part of the owners in trying to break the Union, and to stop its rightful activities.

We shall explain here why and how the owners attempted to smash the Union, prior to the declaration of the general strike.

BIRTH OF G. K. U.

The G. K. U. was brought into existence in May 1928, at a time when the general strike of the Textile workers was in progress. From the nature of the circumstances its first activity was to take up the leadership of the strike and carry it on to a successful conclusion, which it did by forcing on the Millowners the agreement of October. By this agreement the Millowners were thwarted for the time being in their attempts to reduce wages and force worsened conditions on the worers *Status quo* as in 1927 was resumed and Fawcett Committee was appointed to enquire into the demands of the workers, and the new schemes of the owners. The millowners, however, hoped to deprive the workers of the fruit of their victories by back door methods and in individual mills attempts were made to reduce wages in spite of the agreement of October 4. These workers made these attempts by declaring strikes inspite of the heavy strain that the general strike had put on their resources. The millowners were unable to take advantage of the exhaustion of the workers who were now being organised into a strong and militant Union which would resist every attack on the workers. The owners, therefore, thought that unless the Union itself was got rid of they could not hope to succeed in their game. The necessity for smashing the Union became still more urgent, as is became obvious that as long as the Union existed and continued to flourish, the Fawcett Committee would be forced to recommend abandonment of the proposed wage-cut. The subsequent report of the Fawcett Committee amply bears out this statement. While holding that the wage-cut is justified, the Committee asks the Millowners to abandon it in view of the necessity of co-operating with Labour.

A FACTOR TO BE RECKONED WITH.

The committee apparently realises that Labour as organised under the Red Flag of the Girni Kamgar Union has become a factor to be reckoned with.

"A GHASTLY MISTAKE."

It is no wonder that the millowners should think that they made *'A ghastly mistake'* in agreeing to the appointment of the Committee, as Mr. Mody put it with rare frankness at the Joint Conference called by H. E. the Governor early in May. They had to ractify this 'ghastly mistake' and they set about doing it by launching a bigorous attack on the Union. The Millowners Association issued a circular letter asking individual members to discontinue the practice of allowing members of the Union to collect subscriptions inside the mills.

This was follwed by a campaign of victimisation of the members of the 'Mill Committees' of the Union. These 'Mill Committees' are composed of representatives from the different departments of each mill, and they form the very foundation of the framework of the Union, as it is through them that the Union functions in each mill. The members of these Mill Committees are the most active elements in the Union and their victimization was calculatel to prevent the formation or continued existence of any mill committee and thus destroy the Union by undermining its basis. It will be clear from this, that the Millowners, realising their ghastly mistake in having once yielded to the Red Flag, decided to smash the G. K. U which had rallied the militant workers under it, and launched the attack on the Mill Committees as the best way of achieving their aim.

CALL MEERUT PRISONERS FOR EXPLANATION.

As for the details of the circumstances under which the strikes in the Spring, Textile and Century Mills were called out, it is necessary to get a statement from Mr. Dange, who was the General Secretary of the G. K. U. at the time, Mr. Dange, along with several other officials of the G. K. U. was arrested on the 20th March and taken to Meerut to stand his trial for a charge under Sec. 124A. The present officials were elected subsequently and it is clearly that Mr. Dange and other older officials will be in a better position than they to explain the circumstances under which the strikes were declared.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR DISPUTE.

It was the aggressive action of the Millowners against the G K U which forced the latter to declare the general strike on April 26. The G. K. U. was quite prepared to discuss the report of the Fawcett Committee with the Millowners' Association with view to bring about peace in industry without prejudice to the workers' interests. But it was found in the course of the Joint Sittings of the representatives of the Millowners' Association and the Joint Strike Committee that the millowners wanted to use these friendly conversations as a cover for their campaign to crush the Union. Just at the time when these representatives were agreeing to certain 'mediation rules' the millowners were sacking those very men who were to serve on the 'panels' that were to be created under these rules. The representatives of G. K. U. naturally refused to continue the conversations under those circumstances, unless the bigger question of the millowners' way against the Union was satisfactorily settled by stopping all aggressive action. The negotiations at the joint conference on the 24th April broke down owing to the refusal of Mr. Mody, the Chairman of the Millowners' Association to hear the case of the G. K. U. The Union was only pressing for the resumption of the *status quo ante bellum*, and the Millowners who started the war were clearly responsible for the strike which the workers were forced to declare in self-defence.

FIRST SKIRMISHES.

The disputes in the Wadia Mills can be described as the first skirmishes in the war which became general later on. The victimization of the members of the Mill Committees, and refusal to enter into any negotiations brought about strikes in these mills early in March. Towards the end of March, attempts were made by the G. K.U. to open negotiations, but Sir Ness Wadia laid down conditions which no Trade Union worthy of its name could accept. He said that he would himself go into the cases of alleged victimization and that his decision would be final, and further that he would admit only such men as he wanted when the mills would reopen. It was obvious that while he was promising some sort of an enquiry into the cases of victimization that had already occurred, he was also contemplating further victimization. This left no doubt that the victimization that had already taken place was part of a deliberate scheme. Here also it was the aggressive action of the millowners, that led to the strike on the part of the workers for the resumption of the 'status quo.'

CAUSES OF PROLONGATION OF STRIKE.

The causes of the prolongation of the strike in the Wadia Mills have been already referred to above. After the declaration of the General Strike the G. K. U was always prepared to enter into negotiations, but the Millowners satisfied themselves with calling the dispute 'too small and puerile' and misleading themselves into believing that the vast majority of the workers were against the strike, and busying themselves with efforts to break the strike. It was, however, soon clear to everybody that the general strike was accomplished fact and could not be easily broken. Then the Government intervened and the General Member tried to bring the two parties together without success. The General Member proposed to persuade the Millowners to absorb all the old hands of the Wadia Mills in different mills, if the workers' representatives were agreeable to it. It was contended on behalf of the Union that if the other mills could absorb the strikers from the Wadia Mills, they could certainly absorb the blacklegs about whose interests so much fuss was being made. But, Sir Gulam Husein obviously knew that the millowners would not understand this most logical attitude taken up by the Union, and the negotiations broke off.

GOVERNOR'S PEACE ATTEMPT.

The attempt to bring about peace was resumed by the Governor who brought the two parties together at a Joint Conference with himself in he chair, but the Millowners' representatives made it clear at the conference that it was no use making any compromise with the G. K. U. and that nothing less than the stopping of its activities would satisfy them. It was no wonders that under these circumstances the negotiations fell through. The millowners obviously wanted this, for they had already thought out a a new plan of smashing the strike. They had not only refused to pay off the strikers who had put in more than 3 weeks' work in April, but they also put up notices that the wages would not be paid unless 6 days works was put in and 10 days had elapsed since the resumption of work. This was a most illegal and arbitrary action on their part. They quoted the Fawcett Committee's report to justify their action. The Millowners have not only not agreed to abide by all the recommendations of the Fawcett Committees, but they have definitely rejected some of the more inconvenient recommendations, and in spite of this they wanted to take their stand on the Fawcett Report, after twisting its passages to suit their purpose. The Fawcett Committee has nowhere prescribed a perod of notice for any strike, nor is there any contract between the operatives and the millowners presenting any definite period of notice, and hence the question of forfeiting the wages of those who went on 'lightning strike' did not arise..

MILLOWNERS TO BLAME.

Apart from the fact that the present strike is not a lightning, strike, the workers have always claimed the right to strike work at any time, and they challenge the Millowners to assert their claim for damages for breach of contract on the part of strikers by legal action, But the millowners preferred to take the high-handed action of withholding payment of wages. The standing order on the subject of the forfeiture of wages as recommended by the Fawcett Committee refer to the termination of service and not to the declaration of strike. The action of the millowners in withholding the wages was purely illegal and arbitrary and intended to coerce the strikers into submission. There have been many strikes before this, but the millowner never claimed the right either to forfeit the wages or to postpone their payment. The withholding of the wages was bitterly resented by the strikers. They went to the'r mills on the 15th of May to claim their wages, but they were not only refused admission but even beaten and flogged by mill Ramoshis and police officers and at two places the police actually opened fire. This was a sure sign that there was to be no speedy end to the strike. The strikers decided to leave for their homes, a few of them resumed work only to get out after their wages, and by the beginning of June there was large exodus of the strikers, and the prolongation of the strike became inevitable. It is clear from this that the foolish policy of the millowners was responsible for prolonging the deadlock and inflicting hardships not on the strikers who were fighting at tremendous odds, but also on other important sections of the public.

Further causes of the prolongation of the strike may be mentioned here. One was the novel practice of the millowners to start under their own auspices a new union called the "Blue Flag Union" with their own hirelings as its officials and posting counter pickets at the millgates with blue badges to distinguish them from the 'red-badges' pickets of the G. K. U. No genuine Trade Union can tolerate any attempt on the part of employers to deceive the workers by such methods, and we challenge the millowners to give a single example in justification of their action. These practices were surely not calculated to bring about a quick settlement of the dispute. Lastly, the Textile Labour Union, which had cooperated with the G. K. U. during the last year's general strike and which agreed with the G. K. U in all its demands (including the immediate payment of April wages), not only refused to cooperate with the G. K. U. in this strike, but for reasons best known to its leaders, started a violent strike breaking campaign which resulted in lending a communal character in the eyes of some at least, to this purely economic dispute. Had the B. T. U maintained a neutral attitude from the beginning, a speedy settlement of the strike would not have been impossible.

DIFFICULTIES IN WAY OF SETTLEMENT.

The chief difficulty in the way of settlement of the strike is the determination of the millowners to smash the G. K. U. Their whole podicy has been directed to this end, the strike itself was provoked by thia policy, and they have all along hoped to break the strike and succeed in their aim. The millowners are no longer making a secret of their motives. Mr. Mody has said in clear terms tthat the activites of the Girni Kamgar Union must be stopped. "So long as the Red Flag Union is allowed to carry on its activities unchecked it would be futile to expect peace in the industry." Mr. Mr. Mody admits that the "Millowners Association are fighting the strike actively as they have never fought any strike before." This attitude on the part of the millowners has made any attempt at settlement impossible. The demand of the G. K. U is for the resumption of the *status quo* and for the safe-guarding of the elementary rights of Trade Unionism. It is a simple demand and there is no reason why a settlement should be ordinarily impossible. But the extreme attitude taken up by the mill owners has so far proved the greatest stumbling block.

The Government has helped not a little in increasing the difficulties in the way of settlement. The police have always befriended the millowners and rendered the work of the picketers very difficu t and thus embittered the feelings of the strikers. The ban on the public meetings of strikers through the camouflage of the 'Curfew Order' and the recent prohimition of even private meetings convened by the members of the G. K. U. have convinced the strikers that the Government's professions of neutrality are purely hypocritical. The workers have been threatened with repressive legislation like the Ordinance to empower the police to arrest anyone without warrant on a charge of 'intimidation' and the bills to prohibit picketing and another bill on the lines of the Goonda Act, knowing that these measures have been dictated by the millowners, the workers have been forced to stiffen their resistance against the powerful forces that have combined against them. Recently two of the officials of the G. K. U., who were actively associated with the propaganda of the Union, and who represented the Union at the first sitting of the Court of Enquiry, have been sent to Gaol and this has finally removed all vestiges of doubt that the Government as well as the millowners are out to break the strike, rather than settle it amicably. Unless these difficulties are removed a settlement of the strike cannot be expected.

3 ARTS CHARITY BALL

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The Ball takes place on Thursday, the 15th August, at 9 p.m. at the Town Hall. The tickets are Rs. 4 single and Rs. 7 double, and can be had from Mrs. Blackwell, Pedder Road, Atiya Begum, "Aiwani Rafat", Miss Hilla Vakeel, Bandra, Messrs. Rose and Co. and others.

The first 2 balls were very successful and being the only function of its kind in Bombay people look forward to it keenly.

The Exhibition Dances are under the supervision of Mr. Terry who is amazing some most interesting items.

The prizes as usual are expensive and beautiful and are as follows:—Messrs. Kodak and Co. have offered No. 2 Brownie, not yet out in the market, packed in 2 neat cases, and supposed to be the latest and best invention for snapshots, Messrs. Kazi Davar and Co., the most popular boot-house in Bombay, are giving their own brand of latest shoes, Messrs. Evans have given 2 prizes for a couple that wins the spot dance, Army and Navy offer 2 sets of silver combs and brush for a couple that win the Balloon dance. Mr. Adi K. Sett has sent Parker's two fold set of pen and pencil of gilt and violet enamel to go to the most colourful costume of a lady. The other prizes are an antique carved ivory box by Mrs. Blackwell; an antique carved crystal pendant in oxidized silver and enamel chain by Asiatic Fur Co., a clouded crystal and amathyst chain by Chelaram, a hamper by T Shah, the popular provisioners, and a prize by Zaveri Bros.

The Committee of judges comprises of Mrs. Wright of Army and Navy, Adi K. Sett, Ditchburn, and Mrs. Dalal (Municipal Commissioner's wife), Dr. Mrs. Dadabhai.

The proceeds of the Ball will be distributed to Atiya Begum's Model Institution, "Salebate Ameera", and the Bombay Education Society.

Calcutta.—Free Press understands that the Howrah Municipality has decided to appoint a lady teacher from April next to give instructions to girls in such arts and crafts as needle work, knitting, carpet weaving, etc., to pupils in institutions receiving grants from the Municipality.—Free Press.

Allahabad.—The death is reported of Mr. Fisher, I.C.S., Sub-Divisional Officer, Roorkee, who has been killed by fall from his pony while playing polo.—A. P.

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MONSOON ACTIVE IN SEVERAL PROVINCES

—:o:—

RAINFALL LIKELY TO EXTEND TO SIND AND GUJERAT.

POONA, July 25.

The Chota Nagpur depression lies this morning over East Central Provinces.

The monsoon is active in Burma, Bihar and Orissa, central parts of the country, United Provinces, Rajputana, Punjab and North West Frontier Province.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, East United Provinces, East Central India, Central Provinces, East Rajputana, Konkan, local in Bengal, Orissa, West United Provinces, Punjab, Kashmir, Northwest Frontier Province, West Rajputana, Bombay Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bihar, Baluchistan, Gujerat, Malabar, North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are.—Tavoy four inches; Bassein three; Morgui, Amherst two; Victoria Point, Akyab one and half; Rangoon one; Sambalpur, Ranchi, Hazaribagh one; Jhansi four, Nowgong, Raipur, Kanker three; Chakrata, Sutna, Jubbulpore two; Mussoorie, Seoni, Pachmarhi one and half; Allahabad one; Ajmer three; Bikaner two; Montgomery, Peshawar one and half; Dalhousie, Rawalpindi, Gulmarg one; D. I. Khan three-quarters; Khanpur half; Mahabaleshwar two.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to increase in west Central India and extend in Sind, Gujarat, West Central Provinces and North Deccan.

Heavy rainfall warning.—Rainfall is likely to be locally heavy in West Central Provinces, West Central India, Gujarat and Rajputana during next forty-eight hours.

Earthquake Report:—Earthquake shock of slight intensity with origin about 2,000 miles away was recorded by Bombay seismographs at five hours fifty-two minutes on Thursday, 25th July.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

—:o:—

July 25.

Rainfall at—	Colaba.	Fort.	J. J. Hptl.
During 24 hrs. ending 8 a. m.	0·15"	0·30"	0·05"
Total Since 1st June	40·73	54·80	42·96
Total for the cor. period '28	57·20	71·27	56·12
Total for the cor. period '27	47·81	55·81	45·76

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

—:o:—

Bombay, July 25.

General Remarks.—The monsoon is active in the central parts of the country, the United Provinces, Rajputana and the Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in the east United Provinces, the Central Provinces, east Rajputana and the Konkan, and local in the west United Provinces, the Punjab, west Rajputana and the Bombay Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in Baluchistan, Gujarat, Malabar and the North Madras Coast. Skies are overcast in northwest and central India, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is more moist when usual in the Punjab, Rajputana, the southwest United Provinces and the northwest Central Provinces, and drier in the submontane plains of the United Provinces and along the Coromandel Coast. Temperatures were below normal in the Punjab, Rajputana and upper Sind. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 101 deg. at Jacobabad.

Forecast. Rainfall is likely to increase in west Central India and extend in Sind, Gujarat, the west Central Provinces and the north Deccan.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hrs. on the 26th July 1929.

Station	Rainfall.
Allahabad	1.02"
Cawnpore	0.10"
Jhansi	4.05"
Agra	0.10"
Mainpuri	0.20"
Hissar	0.07"
Ambala	0.26"
Lahore	0.05"
Rawalpindi	0.95"
Multan	0.07"
Jacobabad	0.08"
Bikaner	2.16"
Jaipur	0.75"
Ajmer	2.56"
Kotah	0.38"
Mount Abu	0.10"
Rajkot	0.07"
Ahmedabad	0.52"
Indore	0.02"
Hoshangabad	0.15"
Saugor	3.00"
Jubbulpore	2.00"
Nagpur	0.14"
Raipur	3.31"
Chanda	0.10"
Ratnagiri	0.36"
Marmugao	0.10"
Karwar	0.16"
Poona	0.17"
Mahabaleshwar	2.20"
Sholapur	0.01"
Belgaum	0.59"
Nizamabad	0.02"
Mangalore	0.40"
Trivandrum	0.09"
Cocanada	0.19"
Vizagapatam	0.05"

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

—:o:—

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 25/8/1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.680 inches (0.00 normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours—.052.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.1 degrees (0.1 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.3 degrees (2.2 above normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 15 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 256 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 42 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 9.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.15 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 15.28 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 41.42 inches.

Weather Remarks squally.

Earthquake report. An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 2,000 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 5 hrs. 52 mts. this morning (I.S.T.)

EA TMENT OF INDIAN SEAMEN

—:o:—

To, The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have carefully read Dr. Jamshed N. Choksy's letter on the above subject in your popular daily of the 18th instant. The writer's analysis of the causes of the higher mortality among Indian seamen on vessels registered in Great Britain as compared to the death returns of British seamen is really commendable. It is also true that only 72 cubic feet of space is allotted to each Indian seaman in the forecells of ships as against 120 cubic feet allocated therein for each British seaman. Such a state of things, however, cannot be attributed to the contentment of Indian seamen with such a smaller space, nor does it connote the ignorance or tolerance of the Indian Seamen's Union of such an invidious treatment resulting in greater incidence of diseases among the lascars. As a matter of fact, the Union has held several meetings to demand, among other things, for lascars a provision of better accommodation on board ships and has made its representations to the authorities including the Government and shipping Companies in May last year. The wording of the resolution on the said demand passed at a meeting of the members of the Union on 19th May 1928, which has been published in all the local papers, runs as follows:—

"Accommodation: The lodging space provided for Indian seamen on board ships should be improved, and separate cabins should be reserved for the sick among the seamen during voyage."

This implies a strong protest against the miserably small space provided for Indian seamen. But the writer while displaying his knowledge of the Board of Trade Returns concerning morality among Indian seamen does not seem to have read about the activities of the Union and its endeavours in the direction of improving the lot of Indian seamen in many ways. Otherwise he would not have said, 'I wonder what the Seamen's Union in this City is doing". For his information I may state briefly that during the two and a half years of its reorganisation the Union has succeeded in getting (1) a special officer appointed by Government to recruit seamen in possible and fair rotations, free from the age-long interference of ghat sarangs and other interested persons (2) unadulterated foodstuffs for Indian seamen as embodied in a recent Government Press Communique and (3) prompt redress of their grivance regarding withholding of or partial payment of wages compensation for accidents, and several other facilities which the writer would do well to acquaint himself with by caring to call at the Union's office and seeing the undersigned.—Yours, etc.,

SYED MUNAWAR,
General Secretary,
Indian Seamen's Union,
Bombay, 3.
Council Hall, Poona, July 23.

BENGAL NATIONAL BANK CASE

—:o:—

HOW IT WENT INTO LIQUIDATION

CALCUTTA, July 24.

The history of the downfall of the Bengal National Bank was recalled to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate by the Public Prosecutor opening the Criminal case instituted by the Crown against L. G. Bavin, the Auditor of the Bank, on charges of alleged filing and conspiracy of file false balance sheets of the Bank, thereby cheating the shareholders. The court was held at the office of the liquidators of the Bank.

The Public Prosecutor said the Bank was opened in 1907 with a capital of twenty lakhs of rupees. Bavin was the auditor. He opened an account with the Bank with Rs. 550 when he was drawing a sum of Rs. 800 monthly from the firm of Messrs. Viney and Thurston. Bavin was having advances from the bank with which he purchased shares in the market. At one time the amount rose to Rs. 1,60,000. In 1913 the Bank's position was not at all satisfactory. The Public Prosecutor cited instances. When the Bank put pressure on Bavin he opened another account in the name of a fictitious person, Kanailal De, producing promote for Rs. 80,000. On enquiry the Police found that there existed no such person.

After examination of two witnesses, the case was adjourned to 25th July.—A. P.

WONDERFUL CAPACITY IN FORETELLING.

Write the exact date and time of birth or the time of writing the letter. For 5 questions concerning futurity Re. 1, As. 4 for every additional question. One year monthly Life Reading Rs. 2, Five years monthly Rs. 7-8, V. P. Charges As. 8 extra.

"SWADESA MITRAN" Daily of Madras writes:—This is the Astrologer who predicted the exact nature.

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Tiruttani.
Chittoor District, (S. India).

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No matter how chronic, blind, bleeding agonizing Piles, are positively cured. Immaterial whether ABSCESS, FISSURES, PRURITUS ANI, LACERATIONS & FISTULA have formed, use Recto-Serol.

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NOW READ THIS AMAZING TESTIMONY!

"I was suffering with Fissures for the last 5 years, and was to undergo operation, when Dr. Mohd. Umar of Delhi recommended your specific Recto-Serol. I got three outfits from him two of which have been used. I have no pain, no trouble now, as a matter of fact the pain, got over from the very day of its use."

SAYED M. HASUAIN,
State Collieries, Umaria.

Tested, tried and approved by over 100,000 doctors throughout the world.

Do not experiment. There is no substitute for this quick, safe, and sure cure. Something else may do you harm. Test and try Recto-Serol yourself. The result will amaze you.

Of all Chemists and Stores, or
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THE outright payment of the Insurance money to the widow or children in one lump sum is a great mistake. To apply a real test you would only ask yourself how your wife would invest such a sum NOW without any help whatever from you. The woman who has been "All the Wife and Mother" is ill-equipped to invest and safeguard funds designed to be her family's protection for many years.

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For further particulars apply to:
THE SECRETARY,
CENTRAL BANK EXECUTOR & TRUSTEE Co., Ltd.

SUBURBAN LAND-OWNERS

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

be kept unbuilt and open to the sky under the building rules enforced by the Government themselves through the Notified Area Committees. Until about ten years ago, the Government used to offer a "Salsette Agreement" to the landowners whereby the assessment was much lighter and it was to be on the area actually built up. This concession is now withdrawn and the above heavy rates are fixed. The result is that the total taxation on the house-properties in the Suburbs is now higher than the taxation in the City of Bombay although the Local Self-Government bodies are yet in their infancy and in need of further taxation for providing the most indispensable civic amenities to the residents of the suburbs. Owing to the heavy non-agrienliural assessment, these bodies are unable to induce the residents to bear higher Local taxation and in the Bombay Suburban District Local Self-Government is in a most backward state.

BUILDING SITES.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the residents in large cities and towns principally bear the indirect taxation on finished commodities and pay the income tax, entertainment tax, and numerous other taxes to the State and it is evidently on this ground that a direct demand for heavy land tax is not made in large cities like Bombay. In the Island of Bombay there were large agricultural tracts upto the beginning of the 20th century and they have all been converted into buildings sites and their value has increased a thousand times than before and yet the old agricultural assessment is the only land tax taken by the Government from these lands. The City of Bombay Land Revenue Code contains a Section identical to Section 48 of the Land Revenue Code applicable to the rest of the Presidency whereby the Government have a right to demand altered assessment when agricultural land is converted into building sites or for other non-agricultural uses. But in the case of the City of Bombay this alteration of assessment was not made. I do not suggest that this is an unjust exemption. On the contrary it is the only sound policy to encourage the growth of cities and suburbs without which arts, manufactures, commerce and in fact the whole civilisation will be impossible.

It is for this reason that there is not land-tax in old City Gaothans. In ancient times cities have been built and the trade and manufactures of one city have been attracted to new cities by giving free sites for buildings. This example is followed even in the present day in some of the Indian states. The Government of Bombay themselves appply the compulsory provisions of the Land Acquisition Act and give thousands of acres of agricultural land to large industrial concerns like those of the Tatas and Railway Companies without levying an annual non-agricultural assessment. Just as these concerns are essential to the prosperity of the nation, the rise of new towns is also equally essential. The Government admit the necessity of suburbs but they look to all agencies except themselves for giving encouragement to their growth. Owing to the strict building rules, the necessity to keep three-fourths of the land open to the sky, the prohibition to build higher than two stories, and the total prohibition to erect chawls, the suburban land-owners do not get an adequate return for their investment and capital is not attracted towards the development of the suburbs. The non-agricultural assessment further curtails the return on capital.

As the development of suburbs requires large outlay on the part of the land-owners and the local bodies and the suburbs depend for their growth on the civic amenities provided by the local bodies, any increased capacity of the suburban lands to pay higher taxation must be reserved solely for the local bodies. Section 48 of the Land Revenue Code must be so amended as to exclude its application to building sites within the limits of Municipalities and Notified Area Committees. Provision may be made for the retention of the agricultural assessment on these building sites and its periodical increase in proportion to the increase in agricultural assessment on agricultural lands in the neighbourhood of the suburb. Even in the case of land actually used for agriculture the assessment is not fixed on the actual profit or rent of that land, it depends upon the data applicable to the lands of that class in the neighbourhood. On the same basis the agricultural assessment on land actually used for building purposes can be arrived at.

(To be continued.)

TOWERS OF SILENCE

DEOLALI PARSI ANJUMAN'S PROTEST

TAKING BACK LAND GIVEN AS RELIGIOUS GRANT

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Deolali Parsi Anjuman held at Deolali on Sunday (the 21st instant) in connection with the disputed land of the Parsi Towers of Silence at Deolali.—

"Resolution I:—That the Deolali Parsi Anjuman in a public meeting assembled records its unanimous protest against—(A) (i) The arbitrary and exparte Order of the Collector of Nasik in 1926 assigning 5 acres out of Survey No. 85 for the Parsi Towers of Silence; (ii) The arbitrary and exparte alteration by the Collector in 1928 of the Record of Rights thereby reserving 5 acres for the Parsi Towers of Silence and the rest, namely, 27 acres and 23 gunthas, for pasture land out of Survey No. 85, which whole Survey No. 85 was given in 1870-73 to the Parsi community as religious and charitable grant for the disposal of their dead as evidenced by the Shetval Patrak of 1873; (iii) The Declaration by the Acting Collector of Nasik dated 12th July, 1929, that he sees no reason to interfere with the aforesaid Order of the Collector of 1926. (B) That the Deolali Parsi Anjuman authorises the Chairman of this public meeting of Parsis to communicate the above resolutions to H. E. the Governor of Bombay in Council with a petition setting out their case with respect to Survey No. 85."

"Resolution No. II:—That the Deolali Anjuman hereby authorizes the Trustees of the Towers of Silence Lands and the Endowment Funds to take such action on behalf of the Anjuman as they may be advised to enforce the rights of the Parsi community to Survey No. 85; and that the Deolali Anjuman approves of the representation dated 24th June, 1929, made by the Trustees through their Solicitors to the Commissioner, C D."

"Resolution III:—That the Deolali Anjuman respectfully requests the Parsi Punchayat Trustees, Bombay, to memoriahze the Government of Bombay with respect to their Parsi Towers of Silence at Deolali as the question is one which affects the entire Parsi community, and that the Honorary Secretary of the Deolali Anjuman do forward this resolution to the Secretary of the Parsi Punchayat, Bombay."

VOCATIONAL DISEASE

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

stitution, harmful processes were mecanized and hermetically isolated. Thus radically was re-equipped the "Steel" plant and "Krasny Bogatyr." The Institute participated in surveying ventilation equipment. Through its initiative in many enterprises the work day was rationalized. Recesses between shifts were made, or the work day shortened in particularly harmful industries. The Institute devised rational occupational clothing, also furniture and protective equipment, special glasses in cinema factories and furniture for typing bureaus, etc. One of the objects of the Institute is to propagate its ideas among the workers, publish popular literature, posters, tracts, etc.

In the center of interest of the Institute is the study of the seven hours' work day and generally the rationalization of industry; in particular are studied the broken shifts, night work for women, medical observations of night shifts, the organization of nutrition, a three shift labour, etc.

Notable is the organization first aid at slaughter houses which had been done by the Institute. It was learned that the percentage of absences from injuries depend chiefly upon the ways and means of treating wounds.

To the Institute is attached an occupational consultation bureau through which pass more than 5,000 youths, unemployed and invalids. The bureau has been called upon to aid in the selection of workers in various large plants. At present it is preparing a method of vocational guidance for young people leaving the schools.

Calcutta.—Damage estimated at Rs. 5,000 was done on Wednesday morning at M. N. Mehta's match factory by fire in a room where boxes were dried. The cause of fire is said to be three hundred cases of matches each filled with thousand boxes, which were in the air room getting fire suddenly on account of the overheat of the room.—Free Press.

9,000 in 1 day
18,000 in 2 days
27,000 in 3 days
36,000 in 4 days

Four days' Ford production...36,000 cars..is equal to the entire imports of *all motor vehicles* into India for one year.

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A HOPEFUL TURN

—:o:—

FREEDOM BEFORE COMMUNITY

"Liberty" writes:—

The darkest cloud, they say is not without its silver lining, and we are glad to note that the anti-Congress propaganda which was being carried on by a handful of self-seeking communal leaders has led to a revolt among the more thoughtful of our Mahomedan countrymen. It could not be otherwise. No community can be fooled for all time even in the name of religion, and it is natural that those who had for ulterior purposes of their own, stirred up the religious passions and prejudices of their co-religionists and led them to indulge in unseemly communal quarrels, should cease to command the respect of their followers as soon as the latter begin to see things in their true perspective. The masses of the Hindus as well as of Mahomedans had too many interests in common to allow them to indulge in repeated fratricidal outbursts, and it did not take them long to realise that none of the so-called special rights and privileges that were being claimed in their name by a few self-appointed leaders would have the least effect on the course of their daily life. It became further evident that the fanatics were mostly loyalists in disguise and that they did not hesitate to go against the interests of the whole country either to satisfy private grudge or to earn a few official favours for themselves and their immediate followers. These discoveries were bound to react on the situation, and the more thoughtful of our Mahomedan countrymen naturally began to doubt whether it was at all safe or desirable to hedge themselves round with artificial protection, and whether the whole mischievous move would not end in emasculating them and turning them into unconscious tools in the hands of foreign exploiters. These and similar thoughts have been in the air for some time past and has at last begun to take shape in the form of organisations. The All-India Muslim Nationalist Party which was first talked about in April last showed which way the wind had begun to blow, and the Congress Muslim Party which has recently been organised in Bombay is an unmistakable proof that there is no dearth of Muslim nationalists in this country who are much more concerned about the freedom of the nation than about securing petty communal favours for their co-religionists. It is one of the most hopeful signs of the times that these nationalist Moslem leaders have begun to carry on a systematic propaganda urging their co-religionists to join the Congress and stand shoulder to shoulder with their Hindu brethren in the sacred cause of the country's freedom. The message sent by Pundit Motilal Nehru to the President of the Congress Muslim Partry of Bombay should help to remove all doubts from the minds of those who may be still hesitating to join this new movement. whatever little difference there may still be between the authors of the Nehru Report and the All-India Muslim League may surely be adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned. "These questions", writes Pundit Motilal, "are still open to negotiation and discussion", and surely the time has come for Muslims to consider whether they "can successfully achieve their object by being in the Congress and pressing their claims upon it or by standing out and abusing the Congress." The present situations demands above anything else a united front, and it will be a suicidal policy for both Hindus and Muslims to fritter away their energies in useless wrangling.

Jamshedpur.—Appeal has been filed in Gurdit Singh case and he had been released on bail.—Free Press.

Announcement

After visiting various hospitals in England and on the Continent

Mr. **BYRAM N. KHAMBATA**

Specialist-in-Scientific Bonesetting

has returned from Europe and resumed his practice at 275, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, . . . BOMBAY.

The skin under natural conditions is in a constant state of change. As the outer layer gets worn, discoloured and muddy looking, it should imperceptibly flake away leaving the fresh new healthy skin which is only waiting for a chance to show itself, and to breathe. Under the stress of modern conditions of life, the old worn-out skin is apt to remain and choke the new growth *underneath.*

Soap and water and ordinary cosmetics alone are useless, something more is required. Mercolized Wax gently massaged into the skin imperceptibly dissolves away the old skin, and brings out all the beauty of the clear fresh complexion underneath.

Thousands of our famous beauties use this simple treatment every night. They have proved that this logical assistance of Nature's method is the only sure way to the possession of a natural complexion that gives delight.

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Film-Free Teeth

are white and sparkling

They provide the utmost science knows in tooth and gum protection

DON'T believe your teeth are naturally "off color" and dull. You can restore them to amazing whiteness in a new way leading dentists advise.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. A slippery coating that covers them, absorbs stains, hides their color and invites tooth and gum troubles.

Ordinary dentifrices will not successfully remove it.

Now, thanks to modern science, there is a way to combat that film.

Just obtain a tube of the dentifrice called Pepsodent. Combat that film tonight; clear white teeth are beautiful. Note the amazing difference in your smile.

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To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta. 8-22-B

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS.

BACHCHA V. NADIR KHAN

Reforming to the chaotic conditions prevailing in Afghanistan, "Hamdam" of Lucknow observes:—"It appears that the advisers of Bachcha-e-Saqqa are great adepts in the art of carrying on propaganda work and inciting the tribes. Now it is General Nadir Khan alone who is a rival to Bachcha, and the centre of all the hopes of the Indians. What we fear is that the agents of Bachcha-e-Saqqa may win over the adherents of Nadir Khan and thus act falsely towards him. Let us see what is in store for Afghanistan. Outwardly Bachcha seems to carry the day. But the Salvation of that country lies in this that Bachcha's rule may be put an end to. May God grant victory to General Nadir Khan and save Afghanistan!"

To-day (16th July) four members of the Delhi Municipality have visited the various localities of the city with a view to finding accommodation for those prostitutes and dancing girls who are at present residing in Chaori Bazar. These members have been asked to select some site for them and after it is approved of by the Municipality, they will all be shifted from the Chaori Bazar.—("Millat").

Commenting on the murder of Sardar Ali Ahmad Jan, "Tej" of Delhi writes:—"This act of the deceased Sardar, i.e., his refusal to pay allegiance to Bachcha-e-Saqqa", will greatly help in creating more enthusiasm in the hearts of Amanullah's followers and supporters. But at the same time one obstacle in the way of Bachcha is removed. God alone knows what havoc the iron hand of Bachcha is yet to make."

BHARATPUR AFFAIRS.

"Taran Rajasthan" writes:—"The affairs of the Bharatpur State are getting worse day by day. The trade is very dull, unemployment is spreading like a contagion. . . . . The entry of Lala Lajpat Rai's book entitled "Unhappy India" has been banned in the state. A public library was punished for sending for a copy of this book."—("Tej").

"Tej" states that these lives in a small village near the Sindh river in the Punjab an old man of about 70 who can eat living scorpions and serpents. It is stated that his father, too, was an eater of these reptiles.

The Ranshan Theatre of Delhi is staging a drama entitled "Matam-e-Zafar" and pertains to the last Mughal King of Delhi. When 'Bahadur Shah' ' appeared on the stage with fetters on his hands, there was a great commotion amongst the Musalmans. The local Musalmans are now taking steps to stop the drama from being staged.—("Tej".)

"Tej" writes:—"We have received a letter from a big merchant of "ghee" in which he states that bribery is rampant at the Delhi railway station and that some booking-clerks take two annas extra from person purchasing tickets. These incidents have become matters of every-day occurrence and inspite of the Assembly's promise to put a check to it, the conditions are the same to-day as they were before."

His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal has sanctioned the following increments to the salaries of the following persons in due recognition of their meritorious services to the State:—

Ali Martabat Mr. Salamuddin Khan, Chief Justice, High Court—Rs. 200.

Ali Martabat Mir Saiyed Murtaza Ali, Judge, High Court—Rs. 100.

Ali Martabat Mr. Muhammad Ahmad Khan, Judge, High Court, Rs 200.

Ali Qadr Maulvi Abdul Ghafur, Secretary, Legal Deptt. Rs. 100.

Mr. Ali Ahmad Khan, District and Sessions Judge at present, Legal Adviser to Govt., Rs. 100.

Mr. Akhtaruddin Registrar, High Court, Rs. 50.—("Jarida-e-Bhopal".)

The Bhopal State has appointed a Commission with a view to devising means in order to provide further facilities to the State subjects for entering into State services. Ali Martabat Mr. Muhammad Ahmad Khan, B.A. LL.B., a Judge of the Bhopal High Court will act as Chairman of the Commission.—("Jarida-e-Bhopal".)

SALEHATE 'AMEERA'

RECOGNISED AS A SPECIAL SCHOOL

Intimation has been received that the Director of Public Instruction has registered Atiya Begum's Model Training and Cultural Institution, as a "Special School".

The work that it has shown in its short life of one year has been admirable. A class for 1st Aid and Home Nursing has been opened and Dr. Mrs. Noronha is conducting. The senior girls are undergoing a course of training and are quite capable of teaching up to Urdu 4th and English 2nd Standard. The syllabus is of a high standard and the children are advancing very rapidly in Arabic, Urdu, Persian, English and hand-work. During Mohurrum, Majlises were held from the 1st to the 9th daily. There was a daily attendance of from 60 to a hundred ladies. The Majlises were arranged and conducted by the staff and students who acquitted themselves creditably. During these days the school was held regularly from 10 to 4, and the Majlises were a part of study programme.

Similarly the "Milade-Shareef" Majlis will be held from 4 to 5 p.m., next month, which will be conducted by the staff and students of "Salehate Ameera".

This institution deserves patronage from those who value a sound cultural education.

INTERESTING USE FOR AIROPLANE

Delivery to the Canadian Government of the first tri-motored Ford air transport equipped with pontoons has brought to light another interesting use for the airplane, of which the dusting of cotton from the air was a forerunner.

The plane will be employed by the Canadian Government for the eradication of the spruce worm from the spruce forests of Central Western Canada. The regular Ford landing gear was replaced with pontoons prior to delivery because the wide expanse of territory over which the plane will be operated has no improved airports, but possesses thousands of small lakes which may be made safe harbours for the large ship.

Arrangements were made in the cabin of the plane for the carrying of 1,600 pounds of powder with which the forests are dusted. Experience has shown that in this type of preservation work, which the Canadian Government regards as necessary to save the northern spruce, the airplane must be flown close to the tree tops. This permits both an even and general distribution of the powder over the tree.

Decision was made by Canadian officials to adopt the tri-motored plane for this work because of the added safety factor it possesses in low flying, plus the additional load it can carry.

Except for the pontoons, the plane is one of the standard type all-metal transports of the Ford Motor Company. It is powered by three J-6 Wright Whirlwind motors, generating a total of 900 horse power, and giving a high speed of 127 miles per hour.

The airplane was first used for dusting cotton as a protection against the boll weevil in 1922, when experiments disclosed that a plane could do the work as effectively as 100 ground-operated dusting machines.

Scissors Cigarettes

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FACSIMILE OF PRESENT TICKET

Your Dealer will give you a copy of the new folder showing complete list of free gifts.

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Clarke's Blood Mixture

Our picture is from a Snapshot of Miss E. A. West, of Silt Road, Wisbech, Cambs., England, who writes:—"I was suffering from a very bad attack of Blood Poisoning and Eczema in my feet and hand. My feet became so bad that I could not walk, and I could only use my hand a very little; but now, after taking Clarke's Blood Mixture for some time, I can walk again (recently I walked 2½ miles), and I can use my hand to do almost anything. I am quite proud of my recovery, thanks to your Blood Mixture, and shall always recommend it. I have already recommended it to one man for Rheumatism, and he tells me it is doing him good."

Just as good for Rashes, Sores, Eruptions, Ulcers, Swollen Glands, Piles, Rheumatism.

Profit by Miss West's Experience and Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day.

Of all dealers. Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

"MAGICAL PILES BALM"

Our Lion Brand Magical Piles Balm Patented in the Govt. of India Patent office is a sure External Remedy for both Bleeding and Blind Piles of any Chronic nature. Pain and Bleeding will stop within 24 hours. Cure Cent per Cent within Ten days only. Price per Tin 2-8-0 only. Wanted 10000 Agents everywhere either on Salary or Commission. Goods will be supplied on Credit to Agents only.

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Vizagapatam, (S. India).
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Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 25.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 3/4.
C. Rate D D 1/5 25/32

LONDON.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 Ready
Bangs Selling D D 1/5 13/16 Ready
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 July
Banks Buyiog T T 1/5 13/16 Ready
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 July
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8 Ready
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/32 Mail

NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 278 1/2
Banks Selling T T 278 1/4
Banks Buying T T 277 1/4
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 919
Banks Buying D D 931
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 945
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 128-3/4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 120 1/2

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 135-1/4.

SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 163

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8

CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.85 5/16 24th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/4 3/4 25th inst.
Japan/London 1/10 13/16 24th inst.
London/Paris 123.80 24th inst.
London/Belgium 34.915 24th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.22 1/4 24th inst.
London/Italy 92.80 24th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Gold £4/4/11 3/4 23rd inst £4/4/11 1/2 24th inst.
Silver London Ready 24 1/2 23rd inst. 24 7/16 24th inst.
Silver London Forward 24 9/16 23rd inst. 24 1/2 24th inst.
Siver New York Ready 53 1/4 23rd inst. 53 1/4 24th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 1/2 per cent 23rd inst. 5 1/2 per cent 24th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 5 3/4 per cent. 23rd inst. 5 13/16 per cent 24th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 1-1/2 per cent Nominal 3 Mos 2 1/2 per cent 6 Mos 3 per cent 12 Mos 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver.—Quietly steady. China Banks bought and sold. India bought.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 25.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/4
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 91.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90/10.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 78/2
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/2.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 90/6
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/8.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/13.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 102/1
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/8
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 79.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 78.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 78.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.
Forward Rates:—2nd August settlement. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/2/6 5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 101/15/0 5 per cent 1939/44 Rs. 96/6/0
Tone of Market:—Easier.

LONDON DISCOUNT

Bombay, July 25.

3 months Discounts 5 1/2 per cent.
6 months Discounts 5 13/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5-1/2 p.c.
Call Money 2 per cent. Nom.
One Month 2 1/4 per cent.
Three Months 3 per cent.
Six Months 3 1/2 per cent.
Twelve Months 4 1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 p. c.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 25.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	161	363199
Central India	111	381,234
Barsi and Nagar	178	259,728
Hyderabad-Gaorani	87	84,477
Berar	30	785,740
Central Provinces		391,317
Total Oomras	567	2,265,695
Dholera	913	238,453
N.-W. Provinces		62,116
Rajputana	89	50,164
Sind-Punjab	202	133,173
Broach	194	193,591
Ocompta & Dharwar	682	116,655
Westerns-Northerns	386	51,925
Cocoanada		5
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	211	39,004
Persian		1,704
American		11,163
Egyptian & African	2,992	100,663
Comilla. Burma & other sorts	47	47
Total	6,270	3,264,093

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 25.
1st Sept. to 18th July.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	1,742	570,808
Japan & China	2,447	1,618,102
Coast Ports	248	18,925
Up-country by Rail		128,718
Aucoat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		65,216
Total	4,437	2,701,769

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 25.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	235	
Bengal Fine	225	
Bengal F.G.	220	200
Sindh-Punjab Fine	225	
Sindh-Punjab F.G	220	200
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	300	270
Nagpur Savner Fine	300	270
Yeotmal Fine	290	265
Arvi Fine	290	260
Amraoti Fine	275	255
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	275	255
Mulkapur Fine	265	240
Khandesh Fine	255	230
Muthia Fine	225	215
Muthia F.G.	210	200
Nunded/Purna F.G.G.S.	275	255
Purna F.G.G.S.	265	265
Parbani/Sailu F.G.GS.	265	255
Indore/Ujjain Fine	275	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	275	255
Surat Fine		
Broach Fine		
Broach F.G.		
Westerns M.G.		
Cambodia	405	
Miraj/Sangli Compta Good		
Jinja	460	
Busoga	470	

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 25.

Our Market has ruled steady and Quiet to-day both in respect of Ready and Forward positions and prices are nearly unaltered.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—
Fine Whie Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/- per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 7/13/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Koretake Maru Rs. 7/12/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Nalgora Rs. 7/12/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June Rs. 7/12/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment July/Sept Rs. 7/12/- per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Oct./Dec. Rs. 7/14 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan/Mar Rs. 8/1 per cwt. F.B.H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/- per cwt.
Refined Beet Sugar:— Ready. Rs. 12/10 per cwt
Tone:—Quiet.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 24.

Rozario Santa Fe Cargoes
49/9 July-Sept Shipment Sellers.
Barletta Russo Cargoes
49/4-1/2 July-Aug Shipment Sellers.
Wheat South Australian Parcels
52 Aug Shipment Sellers.
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels
52 July-Aug Shipment Paid and Sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 24.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta July-Sept per cwt Nominal 12
Oct-Dec per cwt Sellers 12/1-1/2
Jan-Mar per cwt Sellers 12/3-3/4
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Bombay Oct-Dec per cwt Sellers 12/2-3/4
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Karachi Oct-Dec per cwt Sellers 12/3-1/4

LONDON METALS

London, July 24.

Copper Braziers	£95-1/2
Yellow Metal	£72
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£22-1/2
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge,	£13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots,	£215-2/4

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.) 342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Bombay, July 25.

	Per lb. Rs. As Ps.
KHADI.	
Textile	0 12 0
Century	0 11 9
Jacob	0 11 6
Toyo Potdar	0 11 6
Moon	0 12 0
LONG CLOTH. (full weight 34/40 In.)	
Century 91-1/2 92-1/2	1 0 3
Century 6404-8705	1 0 6
Fazul (Mahal)	1 0 6
Pahlad	0 15 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	1 0 0
Maneckji (Patangia)	0 15 6
Daud Sahib	0 15 6
Ganga Ghat	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH. (Light weight) No. 5202/5303.	
Rachael Mill	1 0 9
David	1 0 9
Moon	1 0 6
Phoenix	1 0 6
Dinshaw (Ganmukh)	0 15 3
LONG CLOTH. X Quality.	
Swan Finlay	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH. Satin Calender 34-42 In.	
Textile (Hand)	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	0 15 6
Apollo (Pyala)	0 15 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 15 0
Sakuntla	0 15 6
Manekji (Kunda)	0 14 0
Rachel	0 15 9
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	0 14 0
Maher	0 15 3
Kachhwa	0 14 6
Moon	0 14 9
LEPAD.	
Spring	1 0 0
Textile	1 0 0
Century	1 0 0
DHOOTIES. 7 8 9 Yards.	
Spring (Balance)	1 1 6
Jacob	1 1 0
Century	1 1 3
Moon Mill	1 1 0
3732 Moon	1 1 0
3842 Mayer	1 1 0
DHOOTIES. 10 Yards,	
Spring (balance)	1 0 6
Century	1 0 3
Jacob	1 0 0
Moon Mill	1 0 0
	Per Piece. 2 15 0
1386 Tata	
GIN COLOURED.	
A 1515 Tulsidas	12 8 0
B 1515 Ratilal	12 12 0
MARKIN JAPAN.	
4488	12 6 0
8383	9 9 6
Yards 120	20 8 0
9898	10 9 0
8015	9 6 0
6300	10 10 0
44000	9 2 0
BLACK CHECK.	
5800 Sholapur	9 0 0
SALITA.	
Century	0 15 3
Spring Merchant	0 15 3
Dukdi yards 12-13-14—	
Kanta	1 3 3
Phoenix	1 3 0
Framji	1 2 3

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

(Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co.,) Bombay, July 25.

Since our last Report was written the nett changes in the Home markets have been as under:—

	Oct.	Jan.	Mch.
New York 17/7/29	19.01	19.21	19.34
New York 24/7/29	18.72	18.92	19.12
	—.29	—.29	—.22
	July.	Dec.	Jan.
Liverpool 17/7/29	9.94	9.84	9.85
Liverpool 24/7/29	10.25	10.12	10.12
	+.31	+.38	+.27

As predicted in our last report we have seen a week of fluctuations and we think that this state of affairs will continue for some time to come. We have just received the following cable from our Liverpool Agents:—

"Considerable realising by recent buyers. Boll-weevil continues cause for anxiety. Strike situation unchanged negotiations continue."

The recent advance was caused partly by short covering, but chiefly on buying by speculators, who considered the low level of prices then reached an excellent opportunity to short a bull compaign on the strength of probable boll weevil damage. In this they were successful and the market responded readily, which shows to what extent this pest is feared, but the advance brought out very little trade demand and with weather conditions still favourable, it is now probable that we shall again see prices sagging away, unless fresh stimulus is given to the market.

The boll weevil is a real menace however, and we still advise purchases on declines. The following cable received yesterday from Liverpool in reply to a letter written by us on the 5th inst. has added fresh confidence to our views:—

"Consider Relief Bill vital importance preventing decline to low level. Poison being used freely but little effect if weather favours pest."

The local market has been keeping in line with American fluctuations and there has been a fair demand for actual cotton. The highest price reached for Broach A/May was Rs. 352 on the 22nd inst. and the price to-day is Rs. 341. The Mill Strike continues and we see no immediate solution to the labour position in Bombay.

"KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Gulab & Co. have issued the following weekly report dated Karachi 22nd July:—

Government Securities:— The Government securities have been an uninteresting market. Moderate investment enquiry has been in evidence, the 5 per cent 1945-55 being the favourite stock at present.

Railway Shares:—

There have been more doing in this section. Upper Sind Ry: shares were offered and readily absorbed. But for a leading Bank unloading, these shares would be quotmg much higher. The Larkhanas have been wanting and are likely to improve over the presnt quotation.

Electric shares:—

This section has been active. The Karachi Electrics changed hands at Rs. 150/- to 152/8 per share. Hyderabad Electrics at Rs. 140/- per share and the Ajmers at Rs. 11/- per share

Flour Mill Shares:—

A small business transpired in this section The Karachi Flour Mill shares have been wanting while the Sind Flour Mill and the Century Flour Mill shares have more sellers than buyers.

Name of the Company	Present Value
Sind Lights	64/0/0
Sind Lighterage	140/0/0
Larkhana Jacobabad	89/0/0
Upper Sinds	85/8/0
Karachi Electrics	150/0/0
Hyderabad Electrics	140/0/0
6 per cent Karachi Port Trust	107/8/0
Karchi Flour Mill	155/0/0
India Flour Mill	120/0/0
Century Flour Mill	100/0/0

LINSEED.

London, July 24.

Linseed Calcutta ton
£20 July-Aug Shipment Sellers.
£20 Aug-Sept Shipment Sellers.
Linseed La Plata c i f ton
£18 17-6 July-Aug Shipment Hull Sellers.
Linseed Bombay ton
£20-10 July-Aug Shipment Sellers.

Here's a selection for you!
LIFE AND ERICA. Gilbert Frankau
THE BLUE LAGOON. H. de Vere Stacpoole
THE LAMP IN THE DESERT. Ethel M. Dell
THE COAST OF FOLLY. Coningsby Dawson
THE KNAVE OF DIAMONDS. Ethel M. Dell
THE BLUE BUNGALOW. William Le Queux
THE BEETLE. Richard Marsh
THE SHULAMITE. Alice & Claude Askew
PRISONERS OF HOPE. Cosmo Hamilton
THE WAY OF AN EAGLE. Ethel M. Dell
THE ROCKS OF VALPRE. Ethel M. Dell
CHARLES REX. Ethel M. Dell
FULL LIST OF BOOKS AVAILABLE ON APPLICATION.
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PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES
Golden in Colour Golden in Quality
Blue Lagoon
MADE IN LONDON ENGLAND - BY CARRERAS LIMITED - EST. 1788
ENGLANDS LARGEST INDEPENDENT HYGIENIC CIGARARETTE MANUFACTURERS
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VIMTO is a most delicious drink for all occasions and seasons—it restores and invigorates, nourishes and sustains. Made from wholesome fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, it is the ideal drink for all ages. Aerated VIMTO ready for use or in cordial form add water or soda water.
NON-ALCOHOLIC—YET full of Life and Vigour
Bottled by ROGERS & CO. Aerated Water Manufacturers Byculla, Bombay.
"VIMTO" Cordial Distributing Agents. Messrs. DALAL BROS. 7th Khambata Street, Khetwadi, Bombay
Made by S.N. NICHOLS & Co. Ltd Manchester, England.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN JULY [illegible] REGD. NO. B 1181

BOMBAY FRIDAY JULY 26 1929

So it is upto everyi Mill-owner and Merchant to make the JUPITER GENERAL strong and healthy.

RELICS OF FEUDALISM IN BOMBAY

Poor Tenants Left to Mercy of Inamdars

BILL WITHDRAWN ON GOVT. ASSURANCE

—:o:—

Digression on "Donkeys and Contractors" in Bombay Council !

(From Our Special Representative)
POONA, July 25.

To-day's debate in the Bombay Legislative Council was much breezier than on the previous three days. Three more private Bills were discussed by the House two of which were eventually withdrawn and the third is still in progress. Mr. Swaminarayan's Bill further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code 1879 was the chief one on which the House concentrated its interest. This amending Bill sought to delete the Section 88 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code. This section authorizes the Commissioner to grant commissions to Inamdars and Talukdars to collect assessment dues from inferior holders in villages and do such other functions in respect of these villages as are normally done by Government. The object of the Bill was to deprive the Commissioner of this discretionary authority. It was urged by the advocates of the Bill that the superior holders who were granted the benefit of this commission utilized their powers for the purpose of terrorizing the inferior holders and inflicting innumerable hardships on them. Speaking broadly Section 88 of the Land Revenue Code legalises a kind of Feudal system in which Talukdar or Inamdar is a Feudal Lord and inferior holders are his tenants or serfs.

A greater portion of the House opposed the Bill on the ground that Inamdars, as a class, should not be deprived of their privileges merely because a few of them harassed their tenants. The mover of the Bill quoted heart-rending instances of harassment practised by big landlords on their poor tenants.

Maulvi Rafiuddin, Minister for Education, who opposed the Bill remarked that to judge the whole class of landlords by a few atrocious incidents was like Miss Katherine Mayo's effort to pass judgment on India's character by featuring a few ugly incidents.

On behalf of Government the Revenue Secretary gave an assurance that Government would take note of the debate on the Bill and would consider the arguments advanced by the supporters of the Bill when granting commissions. In view of tris assurance the Bill was withdrawn.

The House then considered Mr. H. V. Pataskar's bill further to amend the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act 1879.

—:o:—

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

Discussion of private business was resumed by the Council this afternoon. The question time was a little more lively than usual.

Questioned by Mr. Deshpande (Satara), the Revenue Secretary stated Major Pogson, the water diviner, had been allowed private practice subject to certain limitations regarding time and subject also to the condition that in every case half of the amount of fees recoverable by him was credited to Government.

LAND REVENUE POLICY.

Questioned by Mr R. G. Pradhan, the Revenue Secretary stated that Sir Louis Kieu, Revenue Member, attended the Conference of Revenue Members held at Simla under the presidentship of Lord Irwin and that it was a fact that the Conference had decided that the Government of India should issue a resolution on Land Revenue after consulting Local Governments. This Government had submitted to the Government of India their own views but they had no authority to communicate to the Legislative Council copies of reports.

DONKEYS AND CONTRACTORS ARE ONE!

There was a lively passage-at-arms at question time between Mir Mohamed Baloch and the General Member. The former had asked a question in respect of Lloyd Barrage dredgers as to the difference in costs of filling earth by donkeys and by contrctors. The General Member in reply remarked that donkeys and contractors were synonymous. The light-hearted manner in which the reply was given roused the indignation of Mr. Baloch who promptly protested against it and drew the President's attention to the carelessness with which Government Members treated the questions asked by members.

The House then resumed discussion of Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan's Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Police Act 1902. The Bill makes it obligatory on the veterinary practitioner to inform the Bombay Humanitarian League Pinjrapol, and other such institutions and gives the opportunity of removing the animal before he directs the Police Officer to remove it.

The Finance Member who opposed the bill pointed out that the sections of the original Act were very carefully drafted and they guaranteed all possible and necessary safeguards. The mover suggested that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee where its defects could be removed.

The Home Member replying to the debate once again opposed the Bill.

The mover withdrew the Bill before it was put to vote.

AMENDING LAND REVENUE CODE.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan then moved the first reading of the Bill further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code 1879. The object of the Bill is to delete the discretionary authority of the Commissioner by which he can arm a superior holder with special powers against his inferior holders. The mover contended that the powers which the Commissioner was authorised to confer on superior holders were being utilized by them for the purpose of terrorizing inferior holders and compelling them to submit to their illegitimate demands and extortions. Government had done nothing to safeguard, much less, to promote the interests of the masses. On the contrary the masses had been left to the tender mercies of big landholders. The speaker quoted numerous instances to show the extent of harassment to which the inferior holders were subjected at the hands of superior holders.

BOLSHIE BOGEY RAISED.

He warned Government against the consequences of their attitude towards the masses. The only way, he added, to keep Bolshevism out of India was to keep the masses happy and contented.

Mr. Sardesai (Bijapur) opposed the Bill and pleaded the cause of superior holders. The Inamdars must be respected like the Chiefs of the Indian States. The mentality behind the Bill, he remarked, was the outcome of Communist ideas spread in this country by a Communist M.P. (Laughter).

Sirdar Mujumdar opposing the Bill said it was incomplete and injurious.

Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik (Surat) opposed the Bill. He pointed out that even those superior holders who did not hold commission under Section 88 of Bombay Land Revenue Code recovered money from inferior holders in the same way as commissioned superior holders did.

IN DEFENCE OF INAMDARS.

He denied the allegation that Inamdars in general misused the powers conferred upon them.

Commissioner N. D. opposing the Bill assured the mover that such in-

(Continued on page 7.)

Out To Beat All Air Record

—:o:—

LONDON, July 25

St. Louis (Missouri)— The Curtis Monoplane "St. Louis Robin" is still flying. Now it has been in the air for eleven days and ten hours. Its engine is working well. The sponsors of the flight have promised the pilots hundred dollars each for every hour they remain in the air over the previous record.—Reuter.

—:o:—

SIR JOHN SIMON

(Continued from Page 1).

rities were different and the responsibilities are different. Prominent members of the Central Committee hold that this view is in violation of terms of letter of February 5, of Sir John Simon to the Viceroy last year and also in violation of the assurances conveyed to the country through public pronouncements by responsible speakers. But the Central Committee members who tried to enlist the sympathy of Labour Government and Labour Secretary of State are reported to have discovered that British statesmen are not prepared to support their claim and that Sir John's view alone is likely to prevail.

In this connection the Free Press of India also learns that it is incorrect to state that in the dinner which the Premier gave to the Simon Conference members Sir John Simon expressed disappointment at the boycott. On the contrary, Sir John, it is reliably stated, thanked the Central Committee and made violent attack on the boycotters characterising the attitude as "silly". If he tone and substance of Sir John's speech on that occasion is reproduced for the press it is stated it will have only the effect of widening the gulf between Indian Nationalists and the Government.

SAVING THE FACE OF SIMON

—:o:—

LONDON, July 25.

With reference to the disclosures made by the Free Press of India, it is understood, that after his interview with Sir Sankaran Nair yesterday Sir John Simon informed members of the Central Committee to-day that he left it entirely to the members of the Committee to issue any contradiction or correction which may be necessary.

Accordingly, the Central Committee held a meeting of their own, when it is understood, a resolution was passed deprecating the unauthorised statement relating to the position of the Central Committee as a whole.

It is stied the Central Committee are now engaged in the delicate task of drafting a statement, the terms of which while meeting with approval of the Chairman of the Simon Commission, will also be found palatable to the whole body of members of the Central Committee—Free Press Beam Service.

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT

—:o:—

LORDS PASS THIRD READING OF BILL

LONDON, July 25

The House of Lords has passed the third reading of the Colonial Development Bill—Reuter.

CEYLON REFORMS

—:o:—

QUESTION IN COMMONS

LONDON July 24,

In the House of Commons replying to Major-Gen. Ormsby Gore Mr. Lunn said that the despatch from the Governor of Ceylon on the recommendations of the Donomoughmore Commission would be published in due course when the Secretary of State's reply reached the Governor.

Replying to a supplementary question he said that it was clearly impossible for any consitutional change to be effected before this house reassembled.—Reuter.

THURSDAY'S TOTAL 96,170

Bombay, July 25.

The Bombay Mill-owners' Association write:—

"The number of men at work has increased by 1,900, and the total to-day is 96,170."

CAUVERY-METTUR PROJECT

—:o:—

REVISED ESTIMATE SANCTIONED

MADRAS, July 24

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the revised estimate of the Cauvery Mettur Project amounting to Rs. 7,37,80,000.—A.P.

JOINT NEGOTIATIONS RESUMED

—:o:—

MINISTRY'S FURTHER INTERVENTION

LANCASHIRE SITUATION

—:o:—

LONDON, July 24.

As a result of the efforts of the representatives of the Ministry of Labour, the Committees of cotton employers and operatives resumed joint negotiations at Manchester in the afternoon on wages.—Reuter.

BANKING INQUIRY COMMITTEE

—:o:—

LAHORE RECOMMENDS MR. N. R. SARCAR

LAHORE, July 24.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce, Lahore, after considering the names of Messrs. N. R. Sarkar, S. N. Haji, Jamshed N. R. Mehta (Karachi), S. T. Thakur, R. C. Pandit, finally recommended Mr. Sarkar for the vacancy on the Central Banking Inquiry Committee created by the death of Mr. Madan. —Free Press.

Police Raids In Paris

—:o:—

WORKERS & PEASANTS' BANK DOCUMENTS SEIZED

LONDON, July 25

Paris—The Police at noon yesterday raided the printing works and seized a number of pamphlets in Russian, Polish and Hebrew dealing with incitement of soldiers to disobedience. The headquarters of the "Workers and Peasants' Bank" was also raided and documents dealing with the relations of the Bank and the Soviet seized.—Reuter.

MURDER IN MAIL TRAIN

—:o:—

MORE LIGHT THROWN ON TRAGEDY

The Traffic Manager, Bengal Nagpur Railway, Calcutta (Kidderpore) wires under date July 24:—

Please issue the following to newspapers in place of the wire on the same subject issued by our District Transportation Officer, Bilaspur:—

"On the arrival of 2 Up Bombay Mail at Bilaspur this morning, one Mr. W. D. Elder, 1st class passenger for Bombay, was found dead in the bathroom with serious injuries on the head. A letter found in the compartment gave the address of the deceased as care of Bird & Co., Chartered Bank Buildings, Calcutta. There is suspicion that some of Mr. Elder's luggage has been removed. The railway carriage in which the body was found was detached at Bilaspur and the body was removed by the Police for *post mortem* examination."—A.P.

BROTHER OF PRESIDENT PATEL KILLED

Late Mr. Narsinhbai J. Patel

—:o:—

DISPUTE OVER LAND THE CAUSE

(From Our Correspondent.)
KAIRA, July 24.

Sjt. Narsinhbhai, the elder brother of Sjt. Vithalbhai J. Patel, was brutally murdered at Karamsad, Kaira District, on Sunday last. It is understood the event is connected with a dispute over a field which Sjt. Narsinhbhai had lately bought. He was aged about 62, and was of a very amiable disposition I am trying to get details.

—:o:—

SALT PRODUCTION IN INDIA.

—:o:—

TARIFF BOARD TO INVESTIGATE

SIMLA, July 24.

The Government of India announce that they have reconsidered the position with regard to the Salt Industry and have asked the Tariff Board to report whether, having regard to all relevant considerations, it is desirable in the national interest that steps should be taken to encourage production of salt in India suitable for consumption in those markets which are at present largely supplied from abroad and if so, what measures they recommend.

The Board should take into account relations between the Government of India and Aden and conditions of existing Salt Industry in the latter place and should make such special recommendations, if any, affecting the treatment of salt produced there as may seem to them to be appropriate. They should also note that it is already the settled policy of the Government of India to allow salt produced in Indian States and transported to Bengal or Burma by sea admission to the markets in these areas, subject to reasonable safeguards to secure that the revenue accrues to the Government of India and that there is no illicit removal 'en route'.—A. P.

KATHIAWAR YOUTH CONFERENCE

—:o:—

PT' JAWAHARLAL TO PRESIDE

RAJKOT, July 24.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is unanimously elected as President of the First Kathiawar Youth Conference to be held here on August 24, 25 and 26.—A. P.

The authorities of the Bikaner State Railway wire under date July 24:—

With reference to our telegram of 21st instant, through communication between Bigga and Sri Dungargarh was restored on the evening of the 23rd instant.—A. P.

FEUDAL METHODS IN MODERN TIMES

Mr. Motilal Tejawat Behind Bars In Idar State

MINISTERS REFUSE TO TELL MR. KOTHARI IF HE IS TO BE TRIED OR NOT !

—:o:—

UDAIPUR. July 24.

Mr. Manilal Kothari arrived here yesterday morning to see the Ministers in connection with the case of Motilal Tejawat who is detained in Himmatnagar Central Jail (Idar State). Mr. Kothari saw Ministers Pandit Dharamnaranji and P. C. Chatterji in Mahekmakhas yesterday and at noon to-day and had a long discussion with them. To-day the Ministers passed the following order, a copy of which was given to Mr. Kothari:—

"Motilal is subject of Mewar. A proclamation was issued by Mewar and a reward was offered. On the basis of that proclamation he is to be taken over by Mewar and the reward is to be paid. After taking him over, such action will be taken as is just and proper in his case. Being a Mewar subject we would deal with him ourselves without help of any outside agency."

When asked if Motilal would be given legal trial and if so for what offences the Ministers said that they would decide it after he was brought over here. Mr. Kothari states that he will shortly issue a full statement on the subject of the interviews with the Ministers.—A. P.

ACCUSED DAS ON DEATH BED

"Result of Forced Feeding" Complains His Comrade

"BRITISH COURT WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS DEATH,"

—:o:—

Case Adjourned till to-day

LAHORE, July 25.

One more accused Mr. Jatindranath Das, whom one of the accused described as on "deathbed", could not put in his appearance to-day thus bringing the number of absentees to six.

The accused shouted their revolutionary cries outside the court compound but refrained from making any demonstration inside the Court room. As on the previous day, the accused were comfortably seated in sick chairs. Bhagat Singh and Dutt entered the court supported by constables and were greeted with loud shouts of "Long Live Revolution" and "Down with Imperialism."

Before the proceedings began, J. N. Sanyal, one of the accused communicated to the court the serious condition of Das, and said as a result of the forced feeding, Das was on his deathbed. Tubes inserted through his nostrils and throat made his breath fail and he became senseless. It was by medicine and brandy alone that he was still kept alive by the Doctors.

Ajoy Ghosh, another accused added: "the British Court alone will be responsible for his death. Day before yesterday when Das struggling while being fed forcibly he was told that he would be taught a lesson, and this is the lesson he is taught. I would request the Court to declare that the prisoners are in a precarious condition and if you would not do so, I announce from to morrow, we would not come of our own accord to the Court. We shall have to be physically lifted.'

Here the Magistrate sent for the Doctor, and Major N. D. Puri I.M.S., the Inspector-General of Prisons with his assistant came to the Court and was having consultation with the Magistrate when Mr. Amar Das, Defence Counsel, asked the Magistrate to let him know the opinion of the doctor. He said: "You have sent for the doctor judicially and we may claim to know the opinion of the doctor."

Asked by the Magistrate Major N. D. Puri, I.M.S., D.I.G. of Prisons, said: "There were two prisoners in the Central Jail of Lahore, Dutt and Bhagat Singh and 11 persons in the Borstal Jail, who are on hunger strike and they are given artificial feeding to which they offer resistance J. N. Das has been admitted into the hospital. He was not given artificial feeding this morning because it was considered that artificial feeding was of no good to him. Owing to the resistance which he offers he has got fever and is a patient in the hospital. There is a slight congestion at the base of his lungs, but it has nothing to do with the artificial feeding.

Mr. Kalandar Ali (Public Prosecutor): Could the Doctor enlighten us as to how long will the accused take to come to court'

Doctor: I cannot say how long he will remain in the hospital. The other 5 accused who are not present in the Court have also been admitted into the hospital. I cannot say how long they will also take to be able to attend the Court, because they are on hunger strike. I am of opinion if the prisoners would give up the hunger strike they will gradually recover. Thereupon, the Magistrate passed the following order:

"Six accused are reported to be unable to attend the Court and I sent for the medical officer Major Puri. He said the accused are unable to attend the court and the ailment is due to hunger me by Mr. Amardas that Mr. Vidyarthy is arriving here at 9/9 a.m., probably with a view to discuss the matter with the accused, and as it is just possible that some settlement might be arrived at, he wishes to postpone the case till Monday. The Government Advocate agrees with the suggestion and to the postponement of the case till to-morrow.

So the case stands adjourned till to-morrow.—Free Press

strike and they are fed artificially. He is not in a position to know how long he will take to attend the Court."

"He further assures us," continued the Magistrate, "if the accused would give up the hunger strike they will recover gradually. It is clear that the ailment of the accused is due to the hunger strike and self invited. However, Section 540-A Cr. P. C. is clear on this point. There provision is made for an enquiry or trial in the absence of the accused in certain cases. I dispense with the personal attendance of the six accused as Mr. Amardas, Advocate represents them also.

Mr. Amardas:—I desire to make it clear that I am not representing them. However, I suggest that proceedings be postponed for 2 days as Mr. Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthy, M.L.C. is coming down from U. P. who will negotiate with the Government and the accused on the question of hunger strike.

Magistrate:—It is suggested to

PURSUADING ACCUSED TO GIVE UP HUNGER STRIKE

—:o:—

LAHORE, July 25.

Soon after the alleged conspiracy case was adjourned, Mr. Ganeshshankar Vidyarthi arrived and the court sent recommendations to the jail authorities to allow Mr. Vidyarthi to interview all the accused collectively and individually for persuading them to give up hunger strike. Mr. Vidyarthi will interview with accused to-day.—A. P.

NATIONAL RADIUM TRUST

—:o:—

COMMONS VOTE £1 00,000 AS AID

LONDON July 25.

The House of Commons without division agreed to vote £ 1,00,000 sterling in aid of the National Radium Trust. It was pointed out in the course of the debate that the Belgiam Congo possessed virtual monopoly of radium and it was suggested that the League of Nations might bring pressure to bear on Belgium in that connection. It was also suggested that the Trust should be empowered to assist in search for radium particularly in the British Empire.

Miss Susan Lawrence, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health, in reply said that the Trust would fully explore all possible sources of radium. The money in hand would enable the immediate purchase of seventeen grammes of radium which, experts had opined, was all that could profitably be used at present. —Reuter.

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